BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1854.....NO. 43.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do.	6 do.....do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12 do.....do.....do.	8 00
Do.	do.	6 do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12 do.....do.....do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.; Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
219-tf

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York, MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

P. M. WALKER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 14th, 1854 32-3m

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 14th, 1854 32-3m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. G. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.
Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter,
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.;
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank;
McMillan, Davis & Co.
Jan. 19th, 1854 20-1y

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES R. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed, [BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,] WILMINGTON, N. C.
OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 25 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington,* 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON, WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER:
WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)
WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854-34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to Polley & Hart,
RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854.

General Notices.

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.
The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.
WM. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No.* 287 *Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia.* Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.
All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞ CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS.
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.

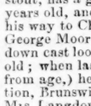
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

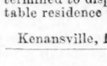
20 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by Mrs Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 d2t—36-tf


NOTICE.—I offer for sale my House and Lot, situated in the town of Kenansville. The Lot contains about an acre and a half, with a comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings in good repair. Economy and convenience are both consulted in the arrangement of the Lot. It is situated North of the Court House, about two hundred yards from said building, and has the advantage of being sufficiently private for a family residence. It is considered by persons who have visited it, to be decidedly the most desirable lot in the village. Persons desirous of educating their children have every facility, as there is at the present time a very fine School in operation. I am determined to dispose of my lot, and persons desiring a comfortable residence will do well to call and examine the premises.
A. HOLMES.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., March 3rd, 1854 26-wtf

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE!

I am authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss HILLIARD, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.
This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.
Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.
For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.
April 21, 1854 33-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22-tf

General Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that at the June Term 1854, of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, the undersigned duly qualified as executors of the last Will and Testament of the late William C. Henry. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said testator, William C. Henry, are hereby notified to present the same to the unuersigned or one of them, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, and all persons endebted to the said testator are requested to make payment forthwith to one of the undersigned C. D. HENRY,
June 16th, 1854—41-6t] C. T. HENRY

NOTICE.
THE undersigned Commissioners will let out, on the 4th of July next, to the lowest bidder, the contract of Building a Jail in the town of Whiteville, Columbus county, of the following dimensions and materials, viz: 40 feet long by 34 feet wide, two stories high; first story with 4 rooms for the use of jailor, and 4 cells above for prisoners The walls of the building to be made of brick; the cells of iron bars in the form of lattice; all under a good fire proof roof. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at Whiteville.
W. M. BALDWIN, THOS. L. VAIL, F. GEORGE. } Commissioners
June 9 40 w4t

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of David H. Williams, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement; also, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. A. F. POWELL, Adm'r.
May 12, 1854—36-8t.

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21, 1854 33-6m

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the execution of HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN PAINTING, solicit a share of public patronage, and will give prompt attention to any orders with which they may be favored.
☞ Shop over Mr. T. Lucas' Tin Shop, on Dock street.
L. F. BUNN,
JOHN I. BLANEY.
March 14th, 1854 28-6m—160-3t

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.
May 10, 1854—209-dlw wtf.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1853 6mw

ON HANDS—Cotton and Linen Osnaburgs; Burlaps; Blue Denims; Blue Drilling; Cottenades; Blue Plaid Domestics, of all qualities and patterns; Apron Checks; Bedtick; Bleached and Brown Domestics, all widths and qualities; a very large assortment of Calicoes and Curtain do.; a full line of White Muslins; Ready Made Shirts; Hose and Half Hose; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices by
JAMES DAWSON,
April 21 Next door to Polly & Heart's.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS.
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent,* 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side,*) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principics, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.
Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.
Roome's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.
Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c
Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J. VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington, May 11, '54 2wd-wtf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. st, 853. 52-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nuttmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

"*TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.*"
ONWARD MARCH!
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture Victorious.
DISEASE FALLS BEFORE IT.
More than Gold to the Sick.—From one of the most respectable Druggists in South Carolina.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1853.
Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:—The sale of your HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TICTURE is increasing every day, and every bottle sold recommends this valuable medicine to the afflicted. Several of our planters have tried it in different cases with astonishing success, and are getting it by half dozens. It has been found to be the greatest Remedy for Rheumatic Affections, and a wonderful cure has been performed on a negro boy suffering by Fits. I will furnish you with a number of certificates if you wish them.
Please send me as soon as possible a supply of the Tincture.
I am gentlemen, yours, W. G. TROTT.
REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
PORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug. 18, 1851.
Mr. J. E. BOUSH—Sir: While I am in general opposition to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends, therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.
I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE, Chaplain U. S. Navy.
Great Cure of Rheumatism by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture!
CHESTER DISTRICT, S. C., January 3d, 1853.
MESSRS. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY—Gentlemen: For the last five years I have been a severe sufferer from Rheumatism, till seeing your recommendation of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture," I purchased a bottle, and the first dose has so much relieved me that I consider it but justice to give to the suffering world the result of the application
Mine was Acute Rheumatism in the back—so bad that I was confined to my bed for the last six months. The first bottle acted like a charm; the second restored strength to my poor afflicted back, and am now as well and feel as young as when I was sixteen. I am now seventy-four years of age.
I consider your Tincture the greatest discovery of the age; and poor suffering humanity ought to erect a monument to Dr. Hampton, who has saved thousands from pain. And you, gentlemen, have acted the part of public benefactors in disseminating the benefits which have resulted from your invaluable remedy.
I am a plain cotton planter, and have never written for literary fame; but when my fellow beings are afflicted, shall I hesitate, or through modesty, withhold any information valuable to my fellow man? So, if you consider this worthy of a place in any of your newspapers, you are at liberty to make use of it.
Yours, truly, ALVAH KEMBALL.
☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, by its mild action on the Stomach, Liver, and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affection; Pains in the Back, Side, and Breast; Consumption, Scrofula, Rhematism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all the diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.
Call and get a pamphlet with certificates of cures, gratis.
☞ Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 304 Broadway, New York. Call and get a Pamphlet gratis; sold by C. & D. DuPRE, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally. 44—

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WOOD & VINCENT, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business connected therewith will be settled by R. B. WOOD.
Wilmington, N. C., June 1, 1854

To the Public.
HAVING disposed of my interest in the "CAROLINA HOTEL," to Messrs. BROWN & VINCENT, I would respectfully bespeak for them a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally extended to said house, and which is hereby most gratefully acknowledged. R. B. WOOD.
June 1, 1854.

General Notice.
THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the travelling community and the public generally, that they have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name of BROWN & VINCENT, and have become the sole proprietors of the "CAROLINA HOTEL," which is undergoing, at their hands, thorough renovation in all its departments, and which, it is intended, shall receive their undivided attention, with the steady purpose of rendering the most agreeable comforts and accommodations to all who may favor it with their patronage.
B. B. BROWN,
N. B. VINCENT.
June 1, 1854 240-6t—41-3t
Commercial copy one week.

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers, on the 15th inst., a negro man named MOSES. Said negro is of a sleek black color, stout built, about five feet nine or ten inches high, and speaks quick; has rather a sulky look at times. He is probably making his way to Greensville, Pitt county, where he is owned by Mr. William Cherry. The above reward will be given for his confinement in any jail so we can get him, or for his delivery to us.
Black Mingo P. O., S. C. TAFT & BROTHER.
June 16th, 1854 245-3t-42-tf

NOTICE.
JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscribers,
5 qr. casks extra French Brandy,
3 " " " Port Wine,
3 " " " Malaga Wine,
1 pipe Holland Gin,
20 bbls. Corn Whiskey,
3 " Monongahela Whiskey,
15 bags Rio Coffee,
10 " Laguyra,
5 " Java,
5 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 bbl. Refined "
10 " Mess Pork,
45 hhds. Western Bacon,
4000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, 4 bbls. Lard, 10 boxes Tobacco, 10 boxes Adamantine Candles, 15 boxes Colgate Soap, Crackers, Butter, Teas, Indigo, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Dry Goods, Hardware, Hollow ware, Wood ware, Willow ware, Cutlery, Farming utensils, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Powder and Shot, with various other articles too tedious to enumerate.
We pledge ourselves to sell as low as any other house in the place for cash, and earnestly solicit a share of the public patronage. UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

4,000 BUSHELS of Corn in store, and for sale by T. SMITH & CO.
April 18th, 1854 39-tf

SUNDRIES FROM BALTIMORE,
Per Schr. H. P. Russell:
24 FIVE Gallon Kegs;
24 Ten do do
9 15 do do
1 doz. Iron bound ½ bushels, with bars across;
4 nests best Cedar Tubs;
4 dozen Iron Wire Seives;
10 nests of Flour Buckets;
4 dozen Axe Helves. Low for cash at
June 9 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG
Of Northampton.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
FOR THE SENATE,
OWEN PENNELL.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
SAMUEL J. PERSON.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

1852 and 1854.

Under the above heading, we took occasion, in our issue of the 23d inst., to refer to some matters of comparatively recent political history in this county, connected with the somewhat vexed question of the mode of amending the Constitution of the State, and, as a part of the *record* of the case, republished certain cards which had originally appeared in the Wilmington Herald, over the signatures of several leading Whig gentlemen of this place. The object of these cards seems to have been to make public and emphatic the opposition of those by whom they were signed, to an open Convention for the purpose of amending the constitution, as well as their refusal to serve as delegetes to the Whig State Convention, under an appointment from a Whig meeting, held in the Masonic Hall, on the 8th of March, 1852, at which a resolution was passed in favor of an open Convention, and declaring it the only republican mode of amending the constitution.

At the time when these cards were published over the signature of Messrs. Davis, Cowan and Meares, accompanied by a statement from Mr. Asa A. Brown, the chairman of the meeting of the 8th of March, 1852, they unquestionably embodied and represented that general feeling of opposition to the open Convention resolution, which led to the holding of another meeting on the 7th of April following, at which the Convention resolution was very summarily disposed of, and another substituted, in which part of the language of the card of Messrs. Davis and Cowan is adopted, and it is

Resolved, That we do not regard an open Convention as the *only* republican mode of amending the Constitution; that there is another mode pointed out by that instrument, which, if amended, we prefer, and mean to sustain at all hazards.

Why these gentlemen should be surprised at the republication of their cards is beyond our discernment to fathom. Such surprise, however, appears to be expressed in their somewhat voluminous communications, published in the Herald of the 22d. Taken in connection with the concomitant circumstances, these cards exhibit the actual position of the Whig party of New Hanover in 1852, upon the question of an open Convention to amend the Constitution. If we look a little farther, and view them in connection with the present position of that party, or the leaders of it, in their support of General Dockery, and in favor of a Convention, there will be presented to us about as pretty a specimen of a clean back out as can well be imagined. Those who, two years ago, considered the Convention resolution "exceedingly odious," and could not conscientiously attend the State Convention with that resolution "packed on their backs," have now, it seems, caved in. Each individual one hath cried *peccavi*. The resolution passed on the 7th of April, 1852, is so much waste paper—the mode of amending the Constitution, which was to be "sustained at all hazards," is dropped at the very first summons to surrender, and in two brief years the whole thing appears to have changed in a manner equally novel and surprising certainly all this looks strange and inconsistent.

Mr. Davis, in his communication in the Herald, dated June 20th, assigns three reasons for his opposition, in 1852, to a Convention, under existing circumstances: 1st, Its being sprung on the eve of an exciting canvass;—2d, Because he believed that the Convention question would revive afresh the old feeling of sectional jealousy between the East and the West—and he was to the last degree reluctant to bring about such a result; and 3d, Constitutional reforms should always spring from the wants and wishes of the people, and should never be unwisely hastened, and least of all heedlessly thrust upon them for sectional purposes or for party ends. The people had not then had sufficient time for reflection, and he did not believe that any considerable portion of them really desired a Convention.

Mr. Davis seems to think that within the last two years a great change has been effected in the views of this and other sections of the State—that many, like himself, now regard a Convention as the best means of preserving the most valuable features of the Constitution, and putting an end to constant agitation, which he appears to apprehend and deprecate. He, therefore, goes for an open Convention, and frankly acknowledges his change of opinion.

We must confess that we can by no means perceive any such change in "existing circumstances" now from what they were two years, as will show us that what was to be opposed then at all hazards as dangerous to the Constitution and the Compromises of that instrument, should now be regarded as the best means of preserving its most valuable features. In two years no great change can have been effected in the relative position and strength of the different sections of the State, nor in the influences which these would be likely to exert upon a Convention. The men who, in 1851 issued the "western address" signed by thirty-seven members of the Legislature of 1850–'51 in which the calling of a Convention is strongly urged, and mainly for the purpose of changing the basis of representation in both Houses, have not changed nor abandoned their ground, whatever their political brethren here may have done. The first name on the list of signatures is that of John Grey Bynum. General Bynum is now strong for an open Convention and a change of the basis; so are the others. Mr. Walton, a western Whig, and one of the signers of the address, said in the House of Commons, in a speech on the Convention question; "The people who sent me here (if the Constitution is touched at all,) desire more than free suffrage, they ask for equal rights, nay *demand!* a radical change in the qualification of representatives and in basis of representation." And such, in our opinion will be the consequences of calling a Convention.—The mere fact of the whig State Convention expressing an opinion against a change in the basis amounts to little or nothing; General Dockery may be supported in spite of that restrictive opinion and because it is believed that the Legislature has no power to impose such restriction, but western whigs take good care to state that they are not committed to the support of any such restrictive doctrine. Among others we might, instance the Greensboro' Patriot—the whig paper at Asheville and pretty nearly all the whig candidates for the Legislature in the West. Indeed, it may be safely asserted that all the western members of the Legislature who have advocated a Convention in any of the three last Sessions of the General Assembly have done so with the distinct understanding that their object in desiring it was to obtain through its instrumentality, the destruction of the present basis, generally in both Houses, but always of that in the Senate, and the substitution of the white basis in its stead.

In the second place, Mr. Davis believed that the Convention question would revive afresh the old feeling of sectional jealousy between the East and the West; and he was to the last degree reluctant to bring about such a result.

In this respect, we are certainly unable to perceive the change in circumstances coincident to, or commensurate with, the change in opinions which it is called upon to sustain and justify. As we have before remarked, we cannot see how the seeds of sectional jealousy could have been so fully eradicated, or the circumstances of the State so completely changed, in the brief space of two years, as to make crooked things straight, dangerous things innocuous, and things to be opposed at ALL HAZARDS the themes of praise and the objects of support. A Convention, called as is proposed by the resolution of the Whig Convention, would inevitably revive afresh the old feeling of jealousy between the East and the West. The restrictive clause of that resolution is already repudiated by its Western supporters. In Convention, the fight would be as to whether the Legislature had either the right or the power to impose any such restriction, and the West would carry things its own way, and the basis be overthrown; or, taking the other and more improbable view of the matter, and supposing, for a moment, that the East should succeed in maintaining the restriction, the Convention would be far from putting at rest the sectional jealousies of those who looked to it chiefly, if not wholly, to work a transfer of the whole political power of the State into particular hands and sections.—From all this, Free Suffrage, by Legislative enactment, is exempt. Indeed, Mr. Todd R. Caldwell, of Burke, very truly remarked, in the Legislature, that, "the East loses nothing and the West gains nothing by Free Suffrage." It is simply a matter of equality between man and man—not a revolutionary element calculated to disturb the balance of power between sections.

Finally, Mr. Davis believed that constitutional reforms should always spring from the wants and wishes of the people themselves, and never be unwisely hastened, or heedlessly thrust upon them for sectional purposes or for party ends. With all this we fully agree, and from it derive some of the strongest arguments in favor of the Legislative, and against the Conventional mode of amendment. Let opponents throw what slurs they may upon the origin of Free suffrage, and the motives of its advocacy, the people have borne very conclusive evidence of their wishes in the matter, and their idea of their wants also. They have had time to view it apart from sectional turmoil, and the noise and confusion of a Convention, and they have pronounced it good. The discussion of free suffrage can foment no jealousies between the East and the West, for the simple reason that it interferes in no way whatever with the balance established between them.

It seems to have been the desire of those most efficient in having the Convention of 1835 called, that some mode should be provided by the Constitution itself for its own amendment on such points as experience might develope, without the necessity of submitting the whole fabric to the innovating hands of a convention. In an address to the people of the State, published in 1833, over the signature of Wm. H Haywood, jr., Richmond M. Pearson, Romulus M. Saunders, and Thomas Dew, jr., this question is argued fully, and the Legislative mode of amendment advocated at some length, as being preferable to that by a Convention, and the address subsequently published in 1834, over the signature of W. H. Haywood, Wm. A Graham, R. M. Saunders, Weston R. Gales, James Seawell, and Wm. R. Hargrove, says: "Experience has taught us that some mode of amending the Constitution ought to be pointed out by the instrument itself. To prevent disorder by a recurrence to fundamental principles, the mode of reform should be made practicable, and, to exclude a mere spirit of innovation, it must not be rendered too easy." The mode at present prescribed by the Constitution meets this precisely.

If there be any real changes in the circumstances of the case since 1852, we confess ourselves unable to see them, unless it be that the Western friends of a Convention are more and more in favor of a change in the basis, and that the feeling in favor of such change has steadily progressed in the meantime.—Whether these are exactly the considerations to win over Eastern men to the advocacy of an open Convention, we leave others to judge.

We have noticed chiefly the positions advanced in Mr. Davis' communication, because they are essentially those advanced also by Messrs. Cowan and Meares, separated from some rather superfluous oratory, and unaccompanied by the bug-bear of "Brunswick," with reference to which these latter gentlemen are painfully exercised, and not without reason. The signs of the times point very strongly to the election of a Democratic Representative from that county, and that these gentlemen are as fully convinced of that fact as we can be, is rather amusingly shown by their devoting a large part of their respective communications to that county—whereas the publication by which said communications were drawn out, has not even the most distant reference or allusion to Brunswick. It is never once named or thought of, and, indeed, it is difficult to see how the matter could be appropriated to Brunswick rather than to any other county, in many of which our circulation is much larger. Nothing but the consciousness of approaching defeat in that quarter could have suggested "Brunswick" so strongly to the minds of these gentlemen. By their nervousness upon the subject, one would naturally be led to suppose that they regarded Brunswick as a sort of private stamping ground of their own, and looked upon the running of a Democratic candidate there as something not exactly constitutional. So far as interference is concerned, there is more reference (and perfectly gratuitous at that) to Brunswick politics in these letters, than in our Journal for the last two years.

The charge made by Mr. Cowan, that the failure of Free Suff-rage rests with the Democrats is very singularly at variance with the record, which shows no Democratic vote against it, but on the contrary, a unanimity as great upon this question as the records of any party can show upon any question whatever. The defeat of Free Suffrage in the last Legislature was more justly chargeable to the Whig friends of a Convention, who were not satisfied with Free Suffrage, but wanted the basis changed.

Mr. Meares is somewhat mistaken in saying that we have undertaken to comment upon the opinions of men in private life. We have commented upon *published* opinions—the opinions of delegates who publicly refused to attend the State Convention of their party on account of a certain objectionable resolution,—of delegates whose objections appear to have been sustained by their party at the time, and their positions endorsed, and we compare the positions so endorsed by the Whig party, with those now held by that party. We *might* have been justly amenable to the censure, implied in some of Mr. Meares' remarks, of bringing private individuals into the political arena, had we gone behind the published record—had we chosen to have gone, as Mr. Meares intimates we should have done, into a consideration of the personal views of gentlemen whose Cards we noticed simply and solely because of their evidently embodying, at the time when published, the views of the party to which they then and now belong.—The "miserable blunder," if there be one, is in supposing that the reference is made to the private views of these gentlemen, and not to their published Cards, in which they evidently occupied the position of representatives of the views of their party; and the "false idea" is in supposing that our object was to fix their position now—which, we suppose, is that of their party—rather than to contrast the strange inconsistency between the views of that party in 1852—as those views were embodied in their Cards then published—and those now promulgated and supported by the followers of General Dockery, in 1854. We repeat, however, that we cannot see how those who occupied the grounds they and their party did in 1852, can support General Dockery, without deliberately contradicting their positions then. Indeed, Mr. Davis frankly admits as much, but insists that further consideration has brought him to believe that it is proper for him to do so. We confess ourselves wholly unable to perceive the change of circumstances upon which he bases his defence of such change of position. However, every citizen is, of course, the judge of his own opinions and reasons for entertaining them; with that the public has nothing to do. But, on the other hand, the public has a right to examine for itself whether these reasons will also satisfy its mind, and we have a right to discuss that question for the purpose of showing that they should not.

The subject is an extensive one, and its discussion has led us into the perpetration of a much longer article than is at all pleasent or agreeable during this extremely hot weather; but it is a matter of real importance to the citizens of this section of the State, and indeed to the State at large, and on that account we feel the less necessity of any apology for the unusual length of our remarks. The history of Free Suffrage, in connection with the Whig party, is certainly a strange one. At first, it was violently and imprudently denounced by the Raleigh Register and by Mr. Manly as Reid's humbug. Subsequently the people emphatically placed the seal of their approbation upon it by the triumphant election of that gentleman. The imprudence and impropriety of the course adopted by these Whig leaders consisted in immediately making a party issue against a just and proper reform, simply because it was advocated by a Democrat. It having become evident that the wishes of the people were strongly in favor of Free Suffrage, the tone of the wire-workers changed very materially—they rather liked it than otherwise, but were opposed to the mode; they wished to rally a party upon the Convention issue, through which they might retrieve the ground they had lost by their illiberal and unnecessary issue upon Free Suffrage. Mr. Manly was dead against the latter. Gen. Dockery is very much of a Free Suffrage man, so much so indeed, that it has recently been discovered that he was one of its most energetic supporters at least a dozen years before its was heard of.

The Democratic measure of Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment is the only *bona fide* movement towards an amendment of the Constitution. From obvious causes, fully realized by the wire-workers who started the Convention cry, a Convention cannot be called. It is not, and cannot be, as strong as Free Suffrage; and the pretence of being friendly to Free Suffrage and desirous of obtaining it, by means of a Convention, is a very transparent humbug, of which even General Dockery ought to be ashamed. Free Suffrage is not offensive to the East or the West. It involves no disturbance of the sectional balance, and is thus essentially stronger than a Convention can be, which is liable to all the objections from which the other is exempt.

The Charlotte Convention.

It will be seen that nearly every county on the line between this place and Charlotte, has taken measures to be represented in the Convention to assemble at the latter place on the 4th proximo. The amount of interest awakened is such as fully to meet the warmest wishes of the friends of the project. We trust that a full delegation will attend from this place. The movement has been initiated, and Wilmington cannot be indifferent to its progress, even if she would. It is eminently desirable, therefore, that her shrewdest and most practical business men should be present. It will be seen from the extract we make from the Salisbury Watchman that the people of the West generally look to a direct communication with Wilmington. We need hardly call the attention of our readers to the article in question.

The delegates to the Charlotte Convention are requested to call on A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., for certificates of delegation. Mr. VanBokkelen is also authorised to fill vacancies.

SOMETHING OF A DIFFERENCE.—Badger of the Portsmouth (Va.) Globe, considerable of an eccentric character, but withal a clever fellow and a man of talent, having been for many years connected with the political press in North Carolina, very naturally felt and feels a deep interest in the success of the candidates of his party in this State, in which a large portion of his weekly circulation lies, and this feeling prompted him, with good motives, but rather questionable taste, we think, to place the name of Thomas Bragg at the head of his weekly columns, as candidate for Governor of North Carolina. This was considerably fussed over by several Whig papers in these regions, who habitually quote abusive articles of Mr. Bragg and other Democratic candidates and prominent politicians, from the columns of the Norfolk Beacon, the Richmond Whig, and other Virginia papers, the editors of which can plead, in extenuation of their interference, no such identification in feeling with North Carolina matters. These abusive articles are very generally copied by the Dockery papers of North Carolina, whereas, the Democratic papers of the State, as a rule, eschew the articles on the other side from Virginia sources.

"A Phenomenon Explained."

An article headed as above will be found in our columns to-day, copied from the New York Tribune of the 23d.

Sometime since, under the caption of "Parties at the North," we took occasion to refer to the abolition and anti-Southern character of various of the prevailing *isms* of that section, among the rest the Know-Nothings, and to express our belief that those *isms* simply contained the elements out of which was proposed to build up one great conglomerated, ring-tailed and zebra-striped Northern party, differing in everything but opposition to the South and the Democratic party.

The Tribune, the great organ of abolitionism, very distinctly avows that "the defection which has taken place in the ranks of [what it calls] the sham Democracy, has resulted in the association or party distinguished as Know-Nothings." It concludes that the "Know-Nothings" are the natural offspring of the anti-Nebraska excitement. It adds: "That the present faith of this party—"Know-Nothings"—is anti-Irish, we do not wonder, for the majority of the Irish in this country have always been on the side of American slavery and British industrial and commercial monopoly,"—which means simply that they have *not* been abolitionists and *have* been Democrats—for such is the real meaning of all the Tribune's flourish.

If, after careful reading, this article from the Tribune does not bear out fully all we have heretofore said about the anti-Southern and anti-Democratic character of these new Northern organizations, then we must conclude that language has lost its signification. Certainly, the authority of the redoubtable Greely will hardly be questioned, when *isms* or abolitionism are the matters under discussion.

Newell's Patent Safety Lamp.

We have, we think, fully tested this application of the principle of Sir Humphrey Davie's Safety Lamp for miners, to the burning of fluid; and, so far as we can see or understand, its value can hardly be overestimated. It consists simply of a circular tube of fine wire guase in the centre of the lamp, from top to bottom, the wick being enclosed in still another tube, fitting inside of the first. The wire gause prevents the communication of flame from that portion of the fluid in the tube to that portion in the body, and renders an explosion the next thing to impossible. We have seen a match applied to the tube and it burn with a steady flame without communicating at all to the rest of the lamp, and, at the same time, fluid poured in from a feeder or can similarly protected, and with perfect safety, although the flame was in contact with the spout of the can or feeder. We cannot but think it a matter well worthy the attention of all families in which burning fluid is used. The Messrs. DuPre and A. C. Dickinson, Esq., of this place, have purchased the patent right for this State.

☞ The Herald of Tuesday seems to think that justice to Mr. Davis requires us to state that he was not at either of the two Whig meetings held here in March and April, 1852, and that he never gave in his adhesion to the resolution passed at the last one. We hardly think that this has any bearing upon the matter at issue, and do not now recollect anything in our reply that would appear to us to render the statement necessary—but, as our earnest wish is to avoid injustice to any one, we cheerfully make the statement, as requested. We inferred Mr. Davis' assent to the resolution declaring a Convention not the *only* republican mode of amending the Constitution, but expressing a preference for another mode, to be sustained at all hazards, from his silence. The resolution of the first meeting, in favor of a Convention, called forth a protest; that of the second, in favor of Legislative enactment was tacitly approved, on the principle that "silence gives consent." We certainly had no reason for supposing that Mr. Davis did *not* approve of it. It was certainly the position of the party, in which he was understood to acquiesce.

☞ John Maxwell, Esq., has resigned the office of Post Master at Resaca, Duplin co., N. C., and Blaney Williams, Esq., appointed in his stead.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—The report that a man melted down into his boots yesterday afternoon before our office. The man had shoes on.

New-Berne and the Beaufort Speculators.

There seems to have been springing up, for some time past, a considerable feeling of jealousy, not to say hostility, between New-Berne and certain speculative interests concerned in land schemes around and about "Beaufort Harbor." By the recent large subscription of over half the stock in the Atlantic Road, New-Berne gains the control of the future operations of the Company. Speaking of the rejoicings at New-Berne, the News says:

On Monday last one hundred and one guns were fired in jollification of our triumph over the nefarious designs of a horde of blood suckers, in the shape of land speculators, and as an expression of joy for the cheering prospect which our town now has of being what it should be, and what it is justly entitled to be, a notable commercial mart among her sister towns of our State.

At the firing of each gun the booming sound vibrated upon our ear as the notes of "sweet melodious music," gladdening the heart. It told a tale which inspired within our breast a feeling of animation and joy. The sound of the cannon revived anew in our mind the pleasing reality that New-Berne was redeemed—that New-Berne, to us the dearest spot on earth, had been raised, through the instrumentality of a few noble, generous sons, from that state of commercial degredation which was reserved for her at the hands of a coniving, selfish company, whose only object was to enrich themselves at the expense and downfall of our beloved town.

Still further on, the *News*, while enumerating the advantages to New-Berne, adds that all these advantages were promised, "while the hydra-headed monster, in the shape of land speculations, straw bonds and paper cities, shrank back with canfusion and shame."

Verily, these be hard words, and we fear there are hard feeling about, too. Some prominent politicians and among them the President of the Central Railroad, are in the number of those characterized as blood-suckers.

Congress.

The Senate appears to have been engaged in the discussion of the slavery question. Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill to prohibit slavery in the United States. A Boston petition, presented by Mr. Rockwell, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was taken up, with the natural result of producing an embittered discussion—the object sought after by the incendiaries.

In the House, the prominent topic has been the Bill appropriating ten millions of dollars for carrying into effect the recent Treaty with Mexico. Mr. Benton made a speech against it, taking the ground that in negotiating this treaty the President had committed a breach of the privileges of Congress, inasmuch as it involved an acquisition of territory, and the appropriation of money which, by the Constitution, belonged to Congress. Mr. Benton was replied to by Mr. Bayly, of Virginia. The bill will be passed by an overwhelming vote.

Until this and some other exciting matters can be disposed of, nothing will be done with a matter of much more immediate importance to the people of this place—the appropriation for the Cape Fear Bar.

TALL OATS.—Robert J. Howard, Esq., residing about 8 miles from town, on the North East River, brought to our office, on Tuesday last, "some oats," the product of two seeds. One bundle, the product of one seed, produced 115 branches or stalks; the other 104 branches, and measured four feet three inches in height. The crop from which they were taken was planted in November last, and pastured last March. Mr. H. has long since "sowed his wild oats," and is now reaping the reward he is justly entitled to.

Tax List Takers for New Hanover County.

Long Creek District—Joseph E. Bunting.
Lower Black River—A. J. Mott.
South Washington—J. D. Powers.
Upper Black River—J. A. Corbett.
Caintuck—W. S. Pridgen.
Piney Woods—J. M. Alderman.
Rockey Point—D. McIntire.
Masonboro'—J. M. Stevenson.
Federal Point—J. G. Picket.
Middle Sound—J. A. Sanders.
Topsail District—J. M. Foy.
Holly Shelter—J. P. Bannerman.
Wilmington—W. T. J. Vann.

We publish the above list of Tax List Receivers, appointed at June Term of New Hanover County Court, for the convenience of our readers. The law requires that returns be made during and within the last twenty working days in July.

THE CASE OF DROWNING—The name of the man who got drowned in the Cape Fear River, on Saturday last, was Charles Brantz. It appears that the suspicion of his having committed suicide is unfounded. Some boys were in bathing, and some of them were "treading water," which led him to think that they touched bottom, whereas, the water where he jumped in is some 20 to 30 feet deep. He was a worthy and industrious man, and there was no circumstance that could have led him to the commission of suicide. The body was recovered this morning, and an Inquest held over it by Coroner J. C. Wood. Verdict—"accidental drowning."

Daily Journal, 27th inst.

News Items.

Madame Sontag, the celebrated Opera singer, died at Vera Cruz, on the 16th inst., of cholera.

Th people of Charlotte recently waited upon a man named Hale, from Connecticut, who had been talking abolition, and politely requested him to leave within an hour, and *he left.*

The "Know-Nothings" have elected their Mayor in Norfolk, Va. The anti-Democratic majority was about as usual. The name only is changed.

The Democrats of Northampton county have nominated Gen. Thomas J. Person for the Senate, and Marcus W. Smallwood and John B. Bynum, Esqs., for the Commons.

T. BUTLER KING.—It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has thoroughly examined the accounts of the Hon. T. Butler King, formerly Collector of the port of San Francisco, and that the disputed points have been decided in Mr. King's favor.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—There were about fifty deaths from cholera in New York city last week against fifty seven the week before. The Mayor has established a cholera hospital in Franklin street. In Boston the disease does not appear to increase to any extent. In Philadelphia there were six cholera deaths last week; a few cases have appeared in the Moyamensing prison but none have yet proved fatal.

John Lake, a citizen of Moundsville, Va., died there on Monday last, from cholera. This is the only case which has occurred in that community, and the general health is said to be good.

The cholera is reported very bad at Hickman, Ky. In a population of 1,500 there were some six deaths a day about the 11th. The hotels were all closed, and the citizens were rapidly deserting. The disease has also broken out with considerable violence at Bowling Green Ky., and many of the citizens have left the place. The first case it is said, originated from immoderate eating.

Much sickness, principally cholera and diarrhea, prevails on the river between St. Louis and Louisville.

The alarm of fire last night, between one and two o'clock, originated in the loft of Mr. Currie's Stables, on Second Street. It was soon extinguished, and but little damage sustained. It was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary. The town guard appear to have been at their posts, as through them the fire was first discovered, and in time to prevent an extensive conflagration.—*Daily Journal, 28th inst.*

The Fayetteville Observer *will* misrepresent its political opponents. We rather think, however, that at this late day, it is not so much to blame. The habit, from long indulgence, has become irresistible.

In its last issue, or at least the last issue which has reached this office, it charges the Journal with commenting upon the card of the Edenton Whigs, relative to the discussion at that place, and yet refusing or neglecting to publish it. The Observer knows that we copied from the card in question, every word to which any importance is attached by the anti-Democratic presses of the State, as well as every word that we commented upon. The Observer again charges us with suppressing the truth, because we stated that this Dockery card was published two months and two days after the discussion, and, as it says, did not state that Mr. Bragg's denial, rendering this card necessary, was made one month after that discussion, and made at Fayetteville. Now, in our article we stated that this card appeared two months and two days after the discussion, and just a month after the publication of the Bragg certificate. It is evident that there is no attempt to suppress the truth in regard to the time when the latter made its appearance. Mr. Bragg's denial was made at his very first meeting with General Dockery—on the very first occasion of the charge being made in his presence, and the testimony of citizens of Edenton was produced to sustain him. So much for one of the Observer's misrepresentations. Let us look at another.

Speaking of a "Judicious System" of Internal Improvements, the Observer remarks, that this system denounced by Whigs "is a system of Mr. Bragg's, which its advocate even has not the slightest idea of carrying out. For he says that it is ridiculous to talk of a system without borrowing money to carry it out, and he is opposed to borrowing money."

To show how grossly the Observer misrepresents what "he [Mr. Bragg] says," we have only to call attention to the following extract from that gentleman's letter to Col. Person, which must have been known to the Observer:

I am very sure that I did not say that I was opposed to the State's borrowing money to extend the Central Road. I knew very well that was the only practicable way to carry on works of the kind. The dispute was, how large a debt it would be necessary and expedient to contract, and then how the interest of the same was to be paid—he insisting that it was to be done out of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and I that the State would have to rely upon her own means and resources. If I expressed myself against borrowing money, what did I mean (see statement of Messrs. Badham and others,) by saying that I was willing to go as far as the means and resources of the State would admit, so as not to incur a debt beyond the ability of the State to pay, &c., &c.

☞ This affair of being a candidate may be something exceedingly desirable, but we can hardly picture to ourselves how any earthly honor, or fancy how the possession of any earthly office could repay one for canvassing the State of North Carolina, from the Seaboard to the Mountains, including some eighty Counties, and extending all of six hundred miles, from East to West—and this canvassing to be done in the months of May, June and July, amid the fervid heats of a Southern Summer. The patriotism and devotion to party that can carry a man through with it, can certainly boast of having undergone a very severe test. Even the more restricted limits of a County canvass not unfrequently exceed the powers of candidates, or leave them permanently prostrated. It would appear, however, that office has charms, and patriotism an influence above the mere accidents of the thermometer. We beg everybody to keep cool.

Proceedings

Of a Convention of the people of Brunswick county, held at Smithville, on Wednesday, June 21, 1854, for the purpose of considering the subject of a Railroad from the sea coast, at this place, to Tennessee, via Charlotte, N. C., and to appoint delegates to represent this County in the Railroad Convention to be held at that place on the fourth of July next.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of Dr. John H. Hill, Chairman, and S. L. Fremont, Secretary.

The objects of the Convention having been stated, and a communication from the committee at Charlotte to the people of Brunswick county having been read, the Secretary submitted the following resolutions, which, after being discussed, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Brunswick county have heard, with the liveliest satisfaction, the proposition to construct a Railroad to connect the great West with the sea coast; and we pledge to this great work our cordial and united aid.

Resolved, That whatever route may be finally determined upon, the work shall have such aid from our County as it is able to render.

Resolved, That we extend to our fellow-citizens of Charlotte, as well as to the people of the great empire of the West, a cordial greeting and welcome to our shores.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention appoint *forty delegates*, from this County, to attend the Convention to be held at Charlotte, on the fourth of July next, and that he shall be one of the delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Wilmington newspapers.

The Chair then announced the following delegates as appointed by him, in conformity with the fourth resolution:

Dr John H Hill, S L Fremont, S Langdon, George Wortham, F W Bird, O D Holmes, Dr Thomas Hill, Dr W G Curtis, Joseph L Bryan, H H Waters, Rufus Galloway, A J Galloway, G W Galloway, John L Hewitt, Junius Davis, George Hooper, Robert McRacken, Wilson Rutland, James Pritchett, Thomas Hall, Henry N Howard, John Swain, John Mercer, Jaratt Mathews, John H Hill, D B Allen, Peter Sellers, Joseph Green, Dr Lorenzo Frink, J W Sleight, Thos D Meares, Hazle Burgwin, Gaston Meares, Daniel L Russell, James Cowan, John D Taylor, Philip Priolean, Louis A Galloway, Charles Dosin and James Metts.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN H. HILL, Chairman.

S. L. FREMONT, Secretary.

Town papers please copy.

For the Journal.

Railroad Meeting.

An animated meeting of the citizens of the lower Regiment of Richmond county was convened in the Lawrenburgh High School Academy, on Saturday, the 24th of June, 1854, to appoint delegates to represent this part of the County of Richmond in the proposed Railroad Convention to be held at Charlotte on the 4th day of July next, when, on motion of Maj. D. K. Monroe, Dr. John Malloy was called to the Chair, and F. McLeod appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and happy remarks.

On motion of Col. John C. McLaurin, the Chairman appointed a committee or three, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen, to wit: Duncan McLaurin, Esq., Dr. Robert D. Dickson and Col. John C. McLaurin.

Calls for addresses having now been made, were ably and eloquently responded to by Col. Walter L. Steele and Maj. D. C. McIntyre, who enchained and delighted a crowded audience throughout the delivery of their respective speeches, on the great subject of internal improvement.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, having now returned, reported, through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been proposed to hold a Convention of the friends of a Railroad connection between the towns of Wilmington and Charlotte, in the town of Chorlotte, on the 4th day of July next; and Whereas, The citizens of this section of the State are greatly interested in said connection: therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of the construction of a Railroad from the Wilmington and Manchester Road, at or near the town of Whiteville, Columbus county, to the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county—running through or near the towns of Lumberton, Rockingham, and Wadesborough—the best route, all circumstances considered, to be preferred.

2d. That we are *utterly opposed* to the plan proposed by the people of Fayetteville, whereby the Road would pass through that place, and thence West to Charlotte—because such route is less direct, less economical, less likely to be of advantage to the market towns of the State, and not calculated in the same degree to be beneficial to the whole State, or profitable to the stockholders.

3d. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty-two delegates to represent this part of the County of Richmond in the proposed Convention at Charlotte.

4. That we think this section of country, in which we live, is entitled to some of the benefits of legislation—particularly as we have, through our Representatives, heretofore always voted for a liberal system of internal improvemt when we we were in no degree interested, except as citizens of the State.

In accordance with the third resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed: Noah Gibson, Rev. Thos Gibson, M W Nair, Col J C McLaurin, Dean McLaurin, Esq, John Gilchrist, jr., R N Fairley, J G Blue, Esq., Maj. D K Monroe, Sam'l T Roasser, Maj D McNeil, Joshua McMillian, John L Fairley, Dr. R D Dickson, Col. A C McKinnon, Col Alex. McQueen, Col Chas Malloy, Gilbert Patterson, Maj. D C McIntyre, D McIntyre, L W McLaurin, Jas C McEachin, Jas Lytch, John McDuffee, John Fairley, Angus Morrison, Simeon McLeon, John M Morrison, Jas S McQueen, Duncan Johnson, Wm C McMillan, and Gilbert Patterson.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. It was moved by Duncan McLaurin, Esq., that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington, Journal, with the request that the Wilmington, Fayetteville, and Charlotte papers copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN MALLOY, Ch'm'n.
F. McLEOD, Sec'y.

Railroad Meeting.

WHITEVILLE, June 24th, 1854.

At a meeting of the citizens of Columbus county, in the Court House, in Whiteville, on this day, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. Alfred Smith to the Chair, and requesting J. A. Maultsby to act as Secretary.

Mr. Calvin Haynes moved that the chairman appoint a committee of five to draw up resolutions expressive of the wishes of the meeting, which motion was adopted. The chairman then appointed the following gentlemen, viz: T. L. Vail, Esq., Wm. Frink, David George, J. W. Rouse, Esq., and J. H. Summersett, who retired for a short time, and on their return, reported as follows, viz:

WHEREAS, We are anxious and desirous to see the town of Wilmington in direct communication with Western Carolina: and whereas, we concur in a proposition to hold a Convention in the town of Charlotte, on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of taking into consideration such a line of Railroad as will secure said communication:

Resolved, That a Railroad from Whiteville, passing through Columbus, Robeson, and other counties, so as to place the town of Wilmington in direct connection with the Western part of this State, will meet the hearty approbation of the citizens of Columbus county, not only because it will be a work of great importance to the counties through which it will pass, but because it will concentrate the trade of the State within her own limits, and thereby advance the interests of the State at large.

Resolved, That we also suggest and recommend the propriety of running a branch from the most practicable point on said proposed Road in the county of Robeson, to the town of Fayetteville, so as thereby to connect Wilmington and the Coal Fields.

Resolved, That, as we approve of the propriety of the Convention to be held in the town of Charlotte, on the 4th of July next, the chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to represent the county of Columbus in said Convention.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for the Legislature, who is not an open advocate of the project now under consideration.

The chairman, in compliance with the third resolution, appointed the following delegates, viz: M Powell, Esq., T L Vail, Haynes Lenon, Francis Lenon, Wm H Toon, Richard Wooten, A J Troy, Dr J W Owen, H Bonham, Chas Baldwin, K Haynes, A F Powell, Alva Smith, W K Gore, A L Williamson, Jas High, Calvin Haynes, Augustus Smith, W J Stanley, F George, A J Jones, H H Hinnant, L Peacock, Wm Frink, F A Griffin, D F Williamson, Lott Williamson, W W Brown, and Jas McKoleskey.

A motion was then made by T L Vail, Esq., and passed, that the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates. Also that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the papers in Wilmington and Charlotte, with a request that they be published, and that said papers request all others friendly to this project to copy.

ALFRED SMITH, Ch'm'n.
J. A. MAULTSBY, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—In the publication of the proceedings of the late Railroad meeting, held in Onslow, I perceive one mistake, I take this opportunity to rectify.

The name of Harvey Cox is substituted for that of James Harvey Foy, with regard to the last preamble and resolution. To Mr. Foy is due the credit of the resolution relating to the Hon. Edward B. Dudley

With much respect, yours,
T. R. WILSON, Sec'y.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered in the Supreme Court:

By NASH C. J. In Coor v. Starling, in equity from Wayne, declaring Mrs. S. entitled to one third and C. E. Jones to the other two thirds the surplus, &c. Also in Odum v. Harrison from Nash affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON J. In Bell v. Bowen, from Currituck, non-suit set aside and judgment for plaintiff. Also in Kissam v. Gaylord, from Washington directing a venire de novo. Also in Heath v. Gregory from Wayne, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE. J. In Ward v. Simmons, from Carteret, affirming the order. Also in McClees v. Sikes from Tyrrell, affirming the judgmene. — Also, in Green v. Diddle, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment.

Treasury Drafts.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Nearly $500,000 worth of Government Stock was received at the United States Treasury from New York this morning for redemption.

Madame Sontag's Death—Terrible Ravages of the Cholera.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—The death of Madam Sontag, at Vera Cruz, has caused great sorrow in the City of Mexico, as, indeed, it will wherever she was known. She was preparing to return to England with an immense fortune.

The cholera is raging terribly in Mexico. Two hundred deaths in one day are reported.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In the Senate, to-day, the bill for the settlement of the accounts of money advanced by Maryland during the last war, was discussed.

The House has resolved to close the debate on the Mexican Treaty Appropriation Bill at noon to-morrow. The bill will pass by a large vote.

It is understood that it is the determinatien of both Houses, if practible, to close the session on the 31st of July.

Hot Weather.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The heat to-day is excessive. In this city the thermometer indicates 93 degrees in the shade; in Philadelphia, 95 degrees; in New York, 90 degrees.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE WARD JURORS.—The New York Times publishes a letter from Mr. Crutcher, one of the Jury that acquitted the murderer Ward. Mr

Arrival of Steamer Atlantic.—Four days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The steamer Atlantic arrived this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of the 14th inst. The Atlantic brings 150 passengers.—Spoke the ship Bostonian going into Liverpool. Among her passengers is R. A. Winslow, bearer of dispatches. The Europa arrived out on the 11th. The Indiana, the first of the screw steam line between Liverpool and New York, was advertised to sail July 12th.

THE WAR.—Silistria still holds out. There had been considerable fighting at the outposts and the Russians were making immense sacrifices to carry the place, but it is thought it can hold out till the allied troops arrive.

Omer Pasha was at Shumla. Prince Paskiewitsch was at Jassy.

The fleets in the Black Sea were quiet.

Admiral Napier had exchanged shots with Helsingfors, but no decisive action had taken place.

Negotiations were proceeding busily, but were involved in obscurity.

It is reported that the Czar has rejected the last Austrian note, and was assembling a force of Cossacks to threaten Transylvania. On the other hand it is said the result of the Austro-Prussian note was not known, but was supposed to be favorable to the Western Powers.

It was reported that the Turks made a sally from Silistria on the 8th, and destroyed the approaches of the beseigers, filling up the mines before Silistria.—The Russians suffered serious loss by the springing of a Turkish countermine.

The reported victory of the insurgents in Thessaly is believed to be a fiction.

Admiral Napier was anchored off Sweaborg, June 7th. A Russian fleet of ten line of battle ships was anchored behind the batteries.

Admiral Dundas had telegraphed that the Russians voluntarily permitted French and English merchant ships to leave Odessa.

The fortress of Redout Kale was entirely destroyed, May 18th, by a portion of the allied fleet.

Schamyl had taken the important Russian fortress of Usurghet, and was marching with 60,000 men against Tiflis.

Reports concerning negotiations are conflicting.—One says that Russia has consented to evacuate the Principalities, provided the allies restore the *status quo ante bellum*. Another says that she has unconditionally refused.

CHINA AND INDIA.—In the English House of Commons, Sir Charles Woods said that the Government could not confirm the report that the insurgents, assisted by foreigners, had driven the Imperialists from Shanghai.

The London Standard states that the British war steamer Encounter, and U. S. sloop of war Plymouth were engaged in an attack on the Imperialists at Shanghai, April 4th. On board the Plymouth Geo. McCorkle was killed, and four others severely wounded. Captain Pearson, of the Rose Standish, was dangerously wounded. The victors captured two 12, four 6, and four 8 pounders. There were no other details of the engagements.

Overland advices state that a Russian fleet was off Singapore. The report that Dost Mohammed had formed an alliance with Russia was doubted.

The latest from the ship Neutral (before reported lost in the Chinese Seas) states that both the ship and the cargo, consisting of 12,000 chests of tea, would be a total loss.

FRANCE.—There had been several defalcations on the Paris Bourse, but not of a serious import.

Admiral Baudon had died, aged 79 years.

M. de Turgot had returned from Madrid, on leave of absence. He was still suffering from the wound given by Mr. Sonle in the recent duel.

POLAND.—None but Government employees are allowed to retain fire arms.

Gen. Wysock advises the Poles not to go at present into Turkey, *as the formation of a Polish Legion is delayed.*

SPAIN.—Lord Howden, the British Minister, is to have a command in the East. He is succeeded by Mr. Otway.

ITALY.—The double conscription is causing distress throughout Lombardy. Substitution costs 8,000 francs.

The Austrian cordon against Tessino is abolished.

PRUSSIA.—Prussia has forbidden the export of ammunition.

SECOND DISPATCH.

THE WAR.—The political advices by this arrival are interesting but not highly important. Accounts from the East are still warlike, but no actual fighting of moment is reported. Affairs on the Danube pretty much as at previous accounts.

The most important advices is the fact that Silistria still continues to hold out bravely against the attacks of the Russians. The hopes are strong that she will be able to maintain herself until re-inforced by the allied armies. There has been considerable skirmishing on the outposts of Silistria. The Russians were making immense sacrifices of life to carry fortresses, with but little success. The Turks throughout have maintained themselves admirably, and will do so until the allies come up. Omer Pasha was at Shumla; Paskiewitch at Jasa. It is said that the Russians suffered dreadful havoc, by attemp.ing and springing the Turkish counter mines.

Mussa Pasha, commander of Silistria, was killed by a cannon ball.

The Austrian and Prussian conference is viewed as highly favorable to the allies.

Twenty-two transports had arrived at Varna with allied troops.

The Russians were busily engaged fortifying Jassy.

It is said that the English vessels near Finland destroyed a large number of gun-boats and merchant ships of the Russians, and set fire to the wharves, by which an immense amount of property was destroyed.

The whole English light division at Varna, and a portion of the combined fleets had left for Sebastopol, and the transport troops at Constantinople had left for Varna.

The frontiers of Transylvania were swarming with Cossacks.

Admiral Napier was before Sweaborg on the 5th with fourteen vessels.

It was said that Prussia had sent a highly important note to Russia, the purport of which was not known but surmised to be favorable to the allies, if certain conditions were not complied with.

The Turks had retired from Lesser Wallachia, and were concentrating at Kalafat.

The first detachment of troops for Cuba had left Cadiz on the 1st instant.

The London Gazette officially announces the blockade of the Danube.

The siege of Silistria was continued on the 7th, without any important result—the Turks still holding out manfully and with great bravery.

The concentration of the Russian corps at Moldavia was confirmed.

A portion of the combined fleet was on the Circassian coast.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The London Crystal Palace has been opened again with great pomp and magnificence, and the Queen was present in person.

There have been several arrivals from Australia, but news from that quarter was unimportant. Business dull. Gold plenty. Much distress, however, prevailed.

Sir Charles Napier exchanged shots with Helsingfors without any definite result.

Affairs in the Black Sea were quiet.

Rumors were again prevailing of peace negotiations being on foot.

England was quiet. The weather favorable to the crops.

France continues war preparations. Internally, however, she is quiet.

Austria remains as before in her relations to the allies.

Ireland unimportant.

The rumor of Sweden having recalled her minister from St. Petersburg is not confirmed.

Late accounts from China say the position of the emperor is critical. Pekin is expected to fall in a short time.

There had been an insurrection at Monelio. Nothing else of moment.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The barque Virginia arrived here this morning, with dates to the 16th ult.

The political intelligence she brings is of an important character. The country appears to be in an unsettled condition.

The flour market at Rio was firm, at an advance of $1 per barrel. Stock on hand quite light.

Coffee is scarce—a slight decline had taken place in the inferior qualities, while the superior had improved. The new crop had commenced to come in pretty freely.

A Phenomenon Explained.

The delusion of this country by which the Democratic party so called has held almost uniformly sway for the last fifty years is as great as that of the followers of the Veiled Prophet of Khorassen. It is a spectacle at once so astounding and curious as to have led many a generous mind to despair of the possibility of governing a people by honorable means.—"Humbug," said a man who acquired wealth by that means, "is an article regularly in demand; I make "use of it accordingly, and my skill is in not giving "people more than they ask for." The principle of humbug has been as largely used by the so called Democratic party of this country as ever it was by priest, king or mountebank; and the belief that the people are incapable of seeing beyond it, caused one of the best of men and purest of republicans—Judge Story—to despair of liberal institutions before he died. A melancholy sight, that of a great and good man who, as a writer on law, had no superior in America, nor, as English critics magnanimously acknowledge, among his cotemporaries in England, to despair of the continued freedom of a country for which Warren died and Washington triumphed. The only impediment to purity in government, according to General Jackson, was the bank of the United States. A letter written by him not long before he died so pronounced it. We need not point to the unexampled depravity exhibited in Washington this season to prove that the United States Bank had no sensible influence in increasing or diminishing corruption; and that the spectacle of a Democratic majority voting to consign a Territory twice as large as the original thirteen States to the grasp of Slavery, eclipses all puny evils of constructive or implied dishonor growing out of bank favors extended to particular members of Congress.

The recent defeats of the Democratic party are not evidences that the deceptions of that party are greater than before, or that it is worse than it has been, but simply that its hypocricy is rendered more evident to ordinary minds. The act of destroying a National Bank and then filling up the gap with eight hundred State Banks; the insanity of breaking-down a protective tariff, thus aiding England at our own expense, while the institutions of that country are the standing mark for the shafts of the party;—the passage of a fugitive slave law to save the Union—these all involve a certain amount of argument and detail in their solution, and they were accordingly safely carried out by the southern oligarchs and their serville northern adherents. But the transparency of the deception which would make a Democratic test to consist in a line of territorial policy, rejected as barbarous by Nicholas in his newly acquired conquests, seems at last to have enlightened a portion of the Democratic party, and led to reverses as remarkable as unexpected. On this head a prominent Democratic journal, the Evening Post, declares that "The "Democratic party has lost its moral strength in the "free States: it is stripped of the respect of the peo"ple by the misconduct of those who claim to be its "leaders: and whatever boasts we may make of our "excellent maxims of legislation and policy in re"gard to other questions, the Nebraska bill puts us "in a minority for years to come."

The defection which has taken place in the ranks of the sham Democracy has resulted in the formation of the association or party distinguished as Know-Nothings. The phenomenon of this body is such as to require a little examination. What is the cause of this organization? Simply the tyranny of party in the Democratic ranks. The slave-driving orders of the leaders may be likened to the operations of the British Government or the Holy Alliance, which resulted in secret organizations. The first crude and sad sign of a protest against tyranny is secret organizations. It was so in the Colonies—it was so in '89 in France—it was so in 1820-'25, and it is so now in this country. Men long shackled in the bonds of sham Democracy as a mere first step have resolved themselves into a secret association. That the present faith of this party is anti-Irish we do not wonder, for the majority of the Irish in this country have always been on the side of American Slavery and British industrial and commercial monopoly. In a revolt against the corruption of the Democratic party, the rebels would not be likely to overlook the base uses to which the Irish, as a compact body, have ever allowed themselves to be put by the demagogue who manage the party. As for the Germans, it does not appear that the movement is directed specially against them. Still this class of our adopted citizens, though opposed to Slavery, are in a great measure for an exclusive national organization of their own—as though the German element were something superior to that of New-England: this is evidenced in political and social organizations which would make the deliverance of Germany the first object of this country, and the second the destruction of whatever customs and sanctions the Germans may not happen to like. But this is rather a collateral than an essential consideration in regard to the action of the new party whose appearance has been attended by such varied phenomena. The main fact is the despotism of the sham Democracy and a strong desire in very many minds to overthrow it. Whether they have taken the best means to that end, is an inquiry on which we do not now attempt to enter.

N. Y. Tribune.

The Black Regiment in Cuba.

The plan recently adopted in Cuba, of enlisting black and mulatto soldiers, is likely to prove unsuccessful, if not an entire failure. The fellows are too obstreperous, and will not be controlled. The intelligent Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of June 12, relates some events of recent occurence, which go far to sustain this statement:

In the early part of the last week, some of these black soldiers had congregated in a drinking shop without the walls, where they were engaged in krinking and making use of obscene language, in fact, creating a disturbance. A white policeman passing went in and ordered them to disist. They questioned the policeman's authority; and a still greater disturbance ensued, until at length one of the black soldiers drew a knife, whereupon the policeman in self-defence drew his sword, and with it inflicted a severe wound upon the black soldier's neck, of which wound he has since died.

On Thursday morning last, a *white* drayman was discharging a load at the Custom House, and his dray being placed near the wall prevented one of the black soldiers from passing. He rudely ordered the drayman to remove his dray. The man *taking of his hat*, said civily he would do so as soon as he had discharged his load. But this would not suffice for the black soldier, and he forthwith uttered a torrent of abuse at the white man, declaring he was as *white now* as the others, and that the dray should be instantly removed. An officer of the black soldier approached and desired him to desist—but without effect, and a crowd gathered with looks of astonishment at the negroe's audacity, but no man dare interfere. Eventually, the officer forced the negro and the white drayman into the guard room. Then it will be seen, that already these black soldiers fancy themselves equal to white men; nor can it be expected to be otherwise, when it is remembered that they have been taken from the most worthless of their class—abandoned fellows, accustomed to pass the days and nights in drinking, gambling and cock fighting. Their sergeants and corporals too are to be blacks and mulattos. How such creatures are to be drilled into discipline I know not.

The writer is confident that, should occasion come, these Spanish black soldiers will be found utterly uncontrolable in the hour of battle, and that they will either turn their back to the foe and run away, or fight with savage ferocity, and being without discipline, will be no match for regularly drilled white troops. A report is in circulation that in consequence of their bad conduct, it is in contemplation to take from them their uniform. This, however, will only degrade, but not render them less brutal.

REFUTATION OF THE CHARGE AGAINST THE IRISH MILITARY COMPANIES.—In reply to the false statements against the Irish Military Companies, in the Brooklyn Evening Star, J. C. Smith, Colonel of the 14th Regiment, writes to that journal to say that those charges were investigated by a board of the field and staff officers, and he adds: "I am authorized as chairman of that meeting to say that, after a full examination of that matter, and after hearing the explanation of all parties, it was the unanimous opinion of the officers of the 14th Regiment, then present, that there had been no neglect of duty nor wilful disobedience of orders by either of the companies—F. Shield Guards and Company C. Emmet Guards—on the occasion alluded to in your article; and that nothing had occurred which should lead the officers of this regiment or the public to distrust the fidelity of said companies, or their readiness to support in aid of the civil authorities."

A mayor out west has determined to kill half the dogs in his city, and tan their hides with the bark of the other half.

Railroad from Wilmington, West.

There can be very little doubt but Wilmington will form a Railroad connection with the North Carolina Railroad, somewhere in this part of the State. Her attention is at present directed to Charlotte, and there is to be a great Convention at that place on the 4th proximo, to talk over the matter, and probably to take such preliminary steps as the case may require.

Another part of this movement contemplates an extension of the North Carolina Railroad, West, from Charlotte. It is generally agreed to, we believe, that there must be a Western extension of the North Carolina Railroad, and that it must start from some point between Greensboro' and Charlotte. The precise point will not be known, we presume, until the meeting of the next Legislature, upon whom it will devolve to pass a charter and designate its terminal points, unless, therefore, the people of Wilmington and Charlotte have resolved to construct the works which they are at present considering, without regard to the action of the Legislature in reference to the Western extension, we are inclined to believe our Wilmington friends will not go so far in their present pursuit, as to exclude the possibility of giving a different inclination to their Road West. We of Salisbury, have all along flattered ourselves that the Western extension would start from this place—the position of our town being peculiarly favorable for it. And if the Legislature should determine upon this point, it would certainly be more to the interest of Wilmington to form a connection here than at any other point on the line.

There already exists an amount of business association between Wilmington and this place, largely exceeding that with any other town in this part of the State, and with a direct connection by railroad, it is evident it must be greatly increased. If the western trade is an object worthy of the attention of Wilmington, could she possibly do better than to come here? If the travel is any part of her aim, would she not be more likely to succeed by a road to this place, than by building one which would draw from her Manchester line a portion of the travel that now reaches her by that route?

These are mere glances at the subject, but are intended to direct the attention of our Wilmington friends to more extended examination and reflection. The people of this section are sensible of the importance of the present movement, and will in due time take some action in reference to their particular interest, and what they believe to be the interest of the State; and they hope their Wilmington friends will be prepared to meet them with a degree of encouragement equal to the merits of the subject.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Entertainment Extraordinary.

The dinner recently given in the city to Deputy U. S. Marshal Riley and his aids, has been the occasion of much vulgar ridicule on the part of the abolition journals, in Massachusetts. The Boston times, however, "fights the devil with fire," after this fashion:

BILL OF FARE.

Of a dinner to Northern Vitriolists—City of Richmond, Va.—In open field and open day.

GRAND ENTREES.

Ride upon a Rail, en Tarre and feathers, with Traitor's Sauce.

Aspect en Jail, Faux Stocks, with Ruffles a la Rascals.

SIDE AND ORNAMENTAL DISHES.

Red pepper en paper.

Vitrol en Carboy.

CONFECTIONS AND MOTTOES.

Spiced grapes en twelve pounders.

Flag Amerique en crape a la Park.

Coffins pendant over the head of each guest, a la Commonwealth.

Dangling to commence at noon, Music by the Band of Traitors brought from Boston for the occasion by the horned guests.—*Richmond Dispatch*

DOMESTIC BLISS IN NEW ENGLAND.—The New Hampshire Superior Court, at its late term, held at Concord, heard arguments in eighty-three divorce suits. Thirty-three of the applications were granted, seven denied, and the decision of forty-three reserved. The Superior Court of Rhode Island, at its last term, had seventy-three similar cases before it, of which forty-two received judgment of divorce, four were denied, three settled, and the remainder continued for consideration.

☞ We are authorized, by B. M. BARRY, Esq., of Onslow county, to give notice that he is a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this State. [May 18, '54—37-taug

☞ We are requested to give notice that Mr J. B. FRAZEL is a candidate for the Sheriffalty in Onslow county, at the ensuing election in August next. [May 18—37-taug

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DUPRE,
D. DUPRE. Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf
Commercial copy.

Ye Sick, Read and Try Hampton's Tincture.

BARRELVILLE, Alleghany County, Md., May 4, 1852.

To Messrs. Mortimer and Mowbray—Dear Sirs.—In justice to Dr Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, I wish to inform you that I was taken sick on the 3d day of January last with an affection of the stomach, bowels and kidneys. I was attended by four eminent physicians for more than two months, all to little or no effect. I had some knowledge of the great virtue in Hampton's Tincture from one bottle which my wife had taken two years since.

I came to the conclusion that I would take no more medicine from physicians, but try the Tincture; and I am happy to inform you I had not taken it two days before I felt its powerful influence upon my stomach. I have continued using the Tincture, and am now able to leave my room and can eat any common diet without much inconvenience or pressure on my stomach.

The afflicted or their friends are daily visiting me, to learn of the great virtue there is in this Tincture of Hampton's.

I expect to send you several certificates in a few days—one especially, from a young lady who has been confined to her room for twelve months, with a disease of the head, affecting the brain. E. W. HALL.

Of the permanency of the cure hear him. Still another letter from the above:

BARRELVILLE, Alleghany county, Md., Oct. 10, 1852.

Messrs Mortimer and Mowbray—Dear Sirs: I am happy to inform you that this day finds me in the enjoyment of good health, by the use of your Hampton's Tincture and the blessings of God. I am enabled to pursue my daily avocations as usual, and I have a great desire that the afflicted should know the great curative powers of the Tincture.

I am, with respect, yours, E. W HALL.

Call and get pamphlets, and see cures of Coughs, Bronchitis, rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Scrofula. As a female medicine it is unrivalled.

STRANGE DEVELOPEMENT.

Scientific Men are daily bringing to light, new Inventions, and the March of Progress is onward; persons BALD, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn, that Science and long research combined, have brought before the Public, the greatest WONDER OF THE AGE, in the Article of EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of Agents. Price $1,00 in large Bottles

Sold by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Wholesale Agent for Wilmington and surrounding country. je 16 1m.

THE HAPPY RESULTS FROM THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

☞ Are daily forcing themselves before the public. Our citizens will speak out. Read the following:

This is to certify that I was troubled with liver complaint for six months, and being advised by a friend to use Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I got two boxes, and by the time I had finished taking them the disease had entirely disappeared. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with liver complant, or any other disease arising from excess of bile.

MRS. CARNES, No. 5 Clinton street, New York.

P. S. The above valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

For Sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

Determination of Blood to the Head.—Astonishing Cure by Holloway's Pills.—James Cooper, of Fourth-street, New York, was a martyr for six years to dizziness and determination of blood to the head, he was so bad at times, that in crossing a room it was with the utmost difficulty he preserved himself from falling, the faculty and his friends feared that it would occasion sudden death; the medical profession informed him, there was but little hope for him, as it was throughout that nothing would mitigate the disorder, but in opposition to this advice, he tried Holloway's Pills which so completely changed the state of the blood, that he was cured in three months. Such cases do not require comment,—facts speak for themselves!!!

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. John Sutton, in Bladen county, N. C., on the 30th ult., by James Baker, Esq., HUBERT R. FRANCIS, formerly of Conn., to Miss CATHARINE HOLLINGSWORTH, of Sampson county, N. C.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., at the residence of her father, Col. Jno. McRae, MARY, wife of Samuel Langdon, Esq., of Smithville, aged 27.

Endowed with a mind highly intellectual, yet gentle and unobtrusive in her manner, she was the ornament and pride of the family circle, and beloved by her associates.

At an early period she entered into the service of her Redeemer, and the virtues of her life, her meek resignation to the will of God, and the quiet of her death, all gave assurance that her confidence and hope in Him had not been misplaced.

"Tho' I walk thro' the valley of the shadow of Death, I will fear no evil—for *Thou* art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."—*Fay. Observer.*

At Greenville, S. C., on Wednesday, 21st inst., Col. JOHN D. JONES, a citizen of this town, in the 64th year of his age.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

June 26—Brig S P Brown, Freeman, from Newport R I, to J Hathaway & Son; with 68 hhds molasses.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos J Lippitt.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W P Elliott; with 12 bales yarn, 18 bbls flour, 30 boxes tobacco, &c.

Schr Albion, Newcomb, from New River, to DeRossett & Brown; with naval stores.

27—sch Lamartine, Rogers, from New York, to T C Worth; with mdze.

Schr Abeona, Wyman, from Bath, Me., to Wm M Harriss; with hay.

Schr Angenett, Blackwell, from New Bedford, Mass., in ballast, to E A Keith

Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

Steamer Nina, Atkins, from Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown; with 20 passengers.

June 27—schr Palestine, Bell, from Hyde county, to Master; with 1,876 bushels corn.

schr Aleyona, Hand, from New York, to Geo Harriss; with mdze.

Schr Champion, Chadwick, from Shallotte, to A H Vanbokkelen; with naval stores.

Schr Midyett, Pugh, from Washington, N. C., with 1,470 bushels corn.

Schr Henry Nutt, Garwood, from Boston; in ballast, to Geo Harriss.

Brig Monticello, Loyd, from Bath, Me; to J H Chadbourn & Co; with hay.

28—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H Van Bokkelen.

June 28—schr Dolphin, Hill, from Newbern, N C., to Master; with shingles, &c.

schr Arab, Willis, from Washington, N. C., to Master; with corn and staves.

Brig Lancet, Fitzgerald, from Rockport, Me., to J & D McRae & Co.; with lime.

schr Ben, Zoll, from New York, to Geo Harriss; with mdze.

steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W P Elliot.

29—steamer Carolina, Coxetter, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with 13 passengers.

steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

June 26.—schr Rhoda & Beulah, Robbins, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores and lumber,

27—brig Richmond, Alley, for Bath, Me., by Pierce & Dudley; with 56 bbls. spirits turpentine, 105,000 feet lumber.

schr Charles Mills, Smith, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Br Schr Freedom, Atkinson, for Few Brunswick, by Adams, Bro & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

Steamar Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W P Elliott

Steamer Nina, Atkins, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown.

June 27—steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

28—Schr Harvest, Williams, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co; with lumber.

June 29—steamer Chatham, McRae, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth; with one boat in tow.

steamer Carolina, Coxetter, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin.

steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos J Lippitt.

steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

DOCTOR'S Creek Division, No. 150, S. of T., will celebrate its fourth anniversary, at Wells' Chapel, New Hanover county, on Thursday, 6th day of July. The public generally are invited to attend.

By order of the Division.

June 30th, 1854 43-1t*

LIME.—1,200 bbls. afloat, for sale by
June 27 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

LIME! LIME!—700 casks Rockport Lime now landing for sale by I. HATHAWAY & SON.

INDIA Cholagone, a certain remedy for Chills and Fevers, as thousands can testify. For sale at
June 29 C. & D. DUPRE'S Drug & Chemical Store.

CIGARS—250,000 Havana Cigars, just received from the Philadelphia and Baltimore Market, and for sale cheap by C. & D. DUPRE, Wholesale Druggists.

CHEMICALS—1,000 ozs. German, French and English Quinine; 50 lbs. Syrup Iodide Iron; 50 lbs Blue Pill Mass; 16 oz. Sulph Morphia; 26 ozs. Sulph Cinchonia, and the largest supply of Chemicals ever offered for sale in this State. For sale at C. & D. DUPRE'S,
June 29 Drug Ware Rooms.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. CARR will leave Wilmington, on or about the twenty-fourth of July, for a Northern tour. He intends to be absent about four weeks. [June 27, '54—251-2m

BAILEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMER,
2nd edition. Just received and for sale at
June 29. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

TRIAL OF BURNS.

The Boston Slave Riot and trial of Anthony Burns, containing the report of the Faneuil Hall Meeting; The murder of Bacheldor; Theodore Parker's Lessons for the day; Speeches of Council on both sides, corrected by themselves; Report of Judge Loring's decision, and a detailed account of the embarkation. Just received and for sale at
June 29. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

NEW PIECE OF MUSIC—Wilmington Scottisch, composed by H. L. Schreiner, and dedicated to the Ladies of Wilmington. In addition to this being a choice piece of Music, it has Mr. Schreiner's likeness on the title page.—For sale by J. T. MUNDS.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!—Just received a lot of New Books, and for sale by
June 29 J. T. MUNDS.

JUST opened a fine assortment of Writing Desks, call and see them at J. T. MUNDS'.

BRICKS.—30,000 hard Bricks, to arrive, for sale by
June 28 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

HAY.—200 Bales Hay, now on the way from New York, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

PORK.—100 bbls. Mess Pork, for sale by
June 28 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 22d inst., a Negro Man named MORGAN. He is about 30 years old, 5 feet high, yellow Complected; has a long beard; and will weigh about 160 pounds. He was raised near Greenville, N. C. Where he has a wife at Mr. James A. Brown's. He is supposed to be making his way to the above place. We will give a reward of $10 for his confinement in any jail so we can get him, or the same sum for his delivery to us. TAFT &. BROTHER.
Near Conwayboro S. C. June 22d 1854. 253 tf 42 tf

THE Traveling Public. You are hereby notified that at Scott and Baldwin's (who are the agents for the largest TRUNK manufactury in the United States) can be found Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valisses, the largest assortment in Wilmington, at prices astonishingly low.

LADIES can find a Trunk or Carpet Bag intended expressly for their use. Call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, and see the assortment.

Medicated Gutta-Percha Collodion,

A NEW and Valuable Remedy for dressing Wounds, Cuts, Burns, and Ulcers. It has been tried successfully by Physicians, and found superior to any remedy of the kind now in use. It forms, when applied, a Cutiole, soft, elastic, and impervious to water, assimilating most perfectly the natural Cuticle. It may be advantageously used in chapped lips, excoriations about the neck and ears of children, and for abrasions of almost every kind, and as a dressing in surgical operations.

The proprietors feel great confidence in presenting the above article for use, believing it will prove fully adequate to the ends proposed, and invaluable as a medicinal remedy. For sale by the Proprietors, C. & D. DUPRE.

ALSO—Veterinary Gutta-Percha Collodion for Saddle and Harness Galls, Wounds and sores on horses For sale by the Proprietors, C. & D. DUPRE,
May 20—219-tf Druggists, Wilmington, N. C

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

PLOWS.—A new article for cultivating Cotton, Pea Nuts, &c. Planters are invited to examine and give this Plow a trial. All who are using it speak of it as superrio to any ever invented for light land. For sale by
May 2d, 1853 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb..25 @ 26
BEEF CATTLE,
℔ 100 lbs...5 00 @ 6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M..7 00 @12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.
Tallow.....17 @ 18
Adamantine..25 @ 30
Sperm.....35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.
Java.....15 @ 16
Laguayra....13 @ 14
Cuba.....00 @ 00
Rio.....12½ @ 13½
St. Domingo..11 @ 12
COTTON, ℔ lb... 0 @ 0
CORN MEAL,
℔ bush..... 00 @ 0 95
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, ℔ yd..7½ @ 8
Yarn, ℔ lb....00 @ 17
EGGS, ℔ doz....20 @ 22
EMPTY BARRELS, each,
Spts. Turp..2 25 @ 2 60
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.50 @ 55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,
Mullets....0 00 @ 0 00
Mackerel, No. 1 @00 00
do. No. 2 @ 0 00
do. No. 3 @ 7 00
do. No. 4 @ 6 00
Shad, Ocean,00 00@00 00
Herrings,East 3 75@ 4 00
do. N.C.roe,5 75@ 6 00
do. do. cut, 0 00
Dry Cod,
℔ cwt....3 75 @ 4 50
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,
Canal.....12 00 @14 00
Baltimore..0 00 @ 0 00
Fayetteville 8 62½ @ 8 75
GRAIN, ℔ bush.
Corn.....00 @ 90
Oats.....00 @ 70
White Beans 1 10 @ 1 25
Pease, Cow.1 05 @ 1 10
Rice, rough.0 00 @ 1 00
do., clean,
℔ lb.....4 @ 4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern....1 27½ @ 1 30
Northern 0 00 @ 1 25
IRON, ℔ lb.
English, ass'd..4½ @ 00
American, ref..5½ @ 00
do. sheer...0 @ 00
do. hoop....0 @ 7
Swede.....5½ @ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl..1 25 @ 1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)
Whiskey.....34 @ 35
N. E. Rum...40 @ 42
Gin.....40 @ 45
Brandy.....42 @ 45
do. Apple..65 @ 1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)
Floor.B'ds.00 00 @12 00
Wide do.. 0 00 @ 7 00
Scantling.. 0 00 @ 6 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.
Cuba.....21 @ 22
NAILS, ℔ lb.
Cut.....5½ @ 6
Wrought....10 @ 12½

NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.
Turpentine,
*Virgin dip..0 00 @ 3 20
Yellow dip..0 00 @ 3 10
Hard.....0 00 @ 1 50
Tar.....0 00 @ 3 35
Pitch.....0 00 @ 2 00
Rosin, No.1,2 50 @ 3 50
do. No.2,0 00 @ 0 00
do. No.3,1 00 @ 1 10
Sp'ts Turp.,
℔ gallon....00 @ 43
Varnish, ℔ gal,20 @ 30
OILS, ℔ gallon.
Sperm.....1 25 @ 1 95
Linseed, raw 95 @ 1 00
do. boiled 00 @ 1 10
Whale.....0 00 @ 0 00
Rosin.....20 @ 75
POTATOES,
Sweet, ℔ bush.0 00@ 0 00
Irish, do....1 00@ 1 50
do. ℔ bbl..0 00 @ 4 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.
N. C. Bacon,
Hams.....11 @ 12
Middlings..9 @ 9½
Shoulders..8½ @ 9
Hog round..9½ @ 10
Western Bacon,
Middlings..9 @ 9½
Shoulders...7 @ 8
N. C. Lard...11 @ 12
West'n do....10 @ 00
Butter.....18 @ 25
Cheese.....00 @ 00
Pork, Mess, ℔
bbl...15 00 @16 00
do. Prime.15 00 @15 50
Beef, Mess.00 00 @17 50
do. Fulton
Market..00 00 @20 00
POULTRY.
Chickens, live.15 @ 40
do. dead.00 @ 0C
Turkeys, live0 00 @ 0 00
do. dead, lb 00 @ 00
SALT,
Alum ℔ bush..00 @ 50
Liverpool ℔ sack,
ground.1 40 @ 1 50
do. fine....00 @ 0 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.
Porto Rico... 6½ @ 8
New Orleans.. 5 @ 7
Muscovado ... 5½ @ 7
Loaf & crush.10½ @ 11
Clarified and
Granulated. 7 @ 9
SOAP, ℔ lb..... 5½ @ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.
Contract...5 00 @ 6 00
Common...0 00 @ 3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.
W. O. Bbl.00 00 @00 00
R. O. Hhd.00 00 @00 00
Ash Head'g.0 00 @12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.
Shipping..13 00 @14 00
Mill, prime11 00 @12 50
do. inferior to
ordinary.0 00 @10 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb...10 @ 11

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.—*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.
Turpentine,.....per barrel,.....$ 00 a $ 60
Rosin and Tar,.....do.....60 a 65
Spirits Turpentine,.....do.....00 a 90
Flour,.....do.....00 a 45
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross.....00 a 00
Cotton, per bale,.....1 25 a 1 50
Cotton goods and yarns,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY JUNE 26, 1854

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

A Hard Squeze and a Long Pull.

After an interval of over two months, when it is reasonable to suppose that memory has had time to be assisted by reflection and its deficiencies supplied by repeated suggestions of what might be required by the necessities of the case, we find, as the result of much and severe labor in the getting up, a Card from certain citizens of Chowan Co., in which it is asserted that they were present at the discussion between General Dockery and Mr. Bragg in Edenton on the 10th of April, and that they "distinctly recollect" that Mr. Bragg in answer to a question by General Dockery as to whether he was in favour of the State borrowing money to extend the North Carolina Railroad, East to Beaufort, and West to the Tennessee line, replied "No, Sir; but I am willing to extend the road as far as the means and resources of the State will justify." This Card is dated June 12th 1854. *two months and two days* after the occurrence of the discussion to which it alludes, and appears more than a month after the first meeting between the rival candidates, and just a month after the publication of a letter addressed to Mr. Bragg by prominent citizens of Edenton, several of whom belong to the Whig party. The length of time which has elapsed, and been suffered to elapse, since the occurrence of the affair which these Dockery gentlemen "distinctly recollect"—the evident pains and labor which the parturition of their Card has cost them, go far to throw doubt upon the accuracy of their recollection, while they render ridiculous the attempt of the Raleigh Register to claim for the effusion a spontaneous character.

It somehow strikes us, too, that the Card is but slightly strengthened by coming out under the guarantee and endorsement of the celebrated Col. Paine, so well known in the Mexican war as a petulant and tyrannical officer, and since unfortunately associated with the commission which passed the Gardiner claim.

But, admitting the certifiers to General Dockery's versions to be, as no doubt they are, respectable men, it is not to be denied that the length of time since the discussion which they report transpired, is against the probability of their distinct recollection, while the constant agitation of the matter around them, by those desirous of impressing a certain version upon their minds, has not been without its effect in producing the desired impression.

Compare this with the letter promptly sent to Mr. Bragg, and produced by him at the second meeting between him and his competitor. The signers to that letter had the matter fresh in their recollection, without having that recollection confused by constant discussions and attempts to impress some particular version upon it. Here is the letter sent to Mr. Bragg:

"EDENTON, May 12th, 1854.

"MR. THOMAS BRAGG—DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned, having understood that your position taken on the Internal Improvement question, during the late discussion between yourself and Gen. Dockery, in this place, has been misrepresented, desire to make the following statement, which we believe to be substantially correct:—General Dockery spoke in favor of the extension of the Central Railroad east to Beaufort, and west to the Tennessee line, and stated that the debt of the State would be increased thereby to the amount of *ten millions of dollars*. He asked how this debt was to be paid, and said that the Democratic plan was to tax the people to pay it, and that of the Whigs to raise it by getting distribution of the Public Lands. You argued to show that, in the first place, distribution could not be obtained, and if it could, our share annually would be not more (taking the average sales for a number of years) than fifty or sixty thousand dollars: and the interest of such a debt could not be thus paid, and that the whole thing was calculated to deceive. In reply to this question to you, whether you were in favor of the extension of the Road East and West, you stated that you were—that you did not know, in the present State of things, what amount would be needed to complete it, but you were willing to go as far as the means and resources of the State would admit, so as not to incur a debt beyond the ability of the State to pay, and that you were unwilling to do that, as you were opposed to repudiation—that you would have the state act precisely as a private individual ought to act in the management of his own affairs, &c., &c. This, sir, is substantially what we recollect of the discussion in relation to "Internal Improvement;" and we cheerfully send you this statement, as an act of simple justice to one who, we hear, has been misrepresented on this subject.

Very respectfully,
J. C. BADHAM,
A. DIXON,
RICH'D PAXTON,
J. F. MANNING, M. D.,
WM. N. SKINNER,
JAS. NORCOM,
WM. C. HUNTER,
THOS. C. MANNING."

The Legislative Ticket.

By the following letter from Col. Person, in reply to that addressed to him, by the Committee informing him of his nomination, it will be seen that he accepts the position assigned him by the choice of the Democratic County Convention, and will, no doubt, in the course of the canvass, visit all parts of the county, and discuss the various questions which at present engage the attention of the people. It is hardly necessary for us to add, that Col. Person is now, and always has been a firm and unwavering advocate of the purest principles of the Democratic creed, to which he has at all times given an able and energetic support. The acceptance of Col. Person completes the Democratic ticket for this county, which stands as follows:

For the Senate—Owen Fennell.

For the House of Commons—S. J. Person, Thomas H. Williams.

WILMINGTON, June 24th, 1854.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 13th inst., informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic party, as one of their candidates to represent the County of New Hanover in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, did not reach me until to-day, on my return home, after an absence of nearly three weeks. I accept the nomination, and am sensible that my best services are demanded, to prove how sincerely I appreciate the kindness and confidence of my fellow-citizens.

Accept my thanks, gentlemen, for your personal courtesy. Very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. PERSON.

Messrs. F. C. Singletary, John A. Parker, George J. Moore, Committee.

On Wednesday the 21st, the President sent a message to Congress, communicating a copy of the Treaty between the United States and Mexico, and asking for the requisite appropriations necessary for carrying its provisions into effect. Mexico, it appears has agreed to the several amendments proposed by the Senate to the treaty between the United States and Mexico, & has authorized its Envoy to exchange the ratifications thereof. These latter are to be exchanged by the 30th of this month. The treaty stipulates that for and on account of the cessions and concessions made by Mexico to the United States, the latter shall pay to the former seven millions of dollars on the exchange of ratifications, and three millions more when the boundaries of the ceded territory shall be settled. The president asks for an appropriation by Congress to enable him to comply with the stipulations of the treaty in the matter of payments.

Stupendous Fraud.

NEW YORK, June 24.—It has now been ascertained that the Parker Vein Coal Company have issued over seventy thousand shares of stock fraudulently. This is the most stupendous fraud ever perpetrated in Wall street.

Correspondence.

WARSAW, N. C., June 19th, 1854.

WILLIAM E. HILL, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, in compliance with the request of the citizens of Warsaw and vicinity, request you to deliver an Oration at this place, on the 4th of July. In complying with the above request, you will very much oblige

Your friends, &c.,
R. M. MIDDLETON,
J. B. SOUTHERLAND,
N. FREDERICK,
CURTIS C. OATES,
J. R. EZZELL,
C. B. HOBSON,
D. G. MORISEY,
Committee.

JUNE 20th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—Your request, in behalf of the citizens of Warsaw and vicinity, to deliver an Oration on the 4th of July, has been received. In response, I will say that I cannot refuse to comply with the wishes of my old friends and neighbors, although I promised to be at Kenansville on that day.

Yours, respectfully,
WILLIAM E. HILL.

To R. M. Middleton, J. B. Southerland, N. Frederick, C. C Oates, J. R. Ezzell, C. B. Hobson, D. G. Morisay.

The subjoined highly important despatch to an eminent London House, forwarded on the 9th inst., the day preceding the departure of the Canada, has been received in Boston. It is dated

HONG KONG, April 22d.—An attack made by the imperialists on the foreign settlement of Shanghai led to the storming and destruction of their camp on the 4th of April, by the English and American forces. Two were killed and several wounded—among the latter Capt. Pearson of the American ship Rose Standish. All was quiet on the 12th of April.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The Council of State met at the Executive office in this city on Thursday last, and adjourned over to Friday for a quorum—the following members being in attendance on Friday: R. S. French, of Robeson, President; William K. Lane, of Wayne; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates; and Kimbrough Jones, of Wake.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors for the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company: Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan; Nathaniel G. Rand, of Wake; Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; Robt. Strange, of New Hanover; Wm. T. Dortch, of Wayne; Samuel Hargrave, of Davidson; John Berry, of Orange; and Geo. S. Stevenson, of Craven.

Raleigh Standard.

HEALTH OF GOLDSBORO'.—We deem it necessary to make a statement of the facts upon the above subject.

Reports have been circulated so exaggerated and prejudicial to the community and the College, that parents and guardians have been alarmed, and suffer much uneasiness. To inform them, I make a statement of facts, for which I am responsible.

1st. Dysentery has prevailed in the entire community, for which we make no apology, as the same disease has equally prevailed in almost every part of the South.

2nd. While Goldsboro' has upwards of 1,500 inhabitants, there have been only two adult deaths—but quite a number of children.

3d. There have been two deaths among upwards of ninety students in school, one of dysentery, the other of a complication of diseases.

4th. There never have been but three developed cases of disease in College.

5th. There is no case in College now, and in every instance in which parents have taken their children home they have been sick.

4th. I most emphatically state to parents, if their daughters are sick they will be informed of the fact, and as long as they hear nothing from me, they may know they are well. I do not promise parents that their daughters will not sicken and die, for the issues of life and death are in the hands of God, and I dare not usurp his prerogative in this or any other position, but I do promise to do all I can to preserve their health, to prepare them for dying, and in every particular, to act the part of a father and brother, and for this, the world, as God does, may hold me responsible. JAS. H. BRENT.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

Mobile, June 20.—The steamer Black Warrior, with dates from Havana to the 14th, arrived to-day. All was quiet on the Island. The yellow fever still prevailed among the foreign shipping. Her political news is unimportant.

DUNCAN K. MCRAE, ESQ.—Mr. McRae, the American Consul at Paris, was recently presented to the Emperor, being received in plain dress.

The numerous friends of Mr. McRae in this State will be pleased to learn that his health is excellent. His family joined him some months since in Paris.—His dignified bearing and suavity of manners, together with his knowledge of public affairs have given him marked influence in his sphere; while his courtesies and attentions have been such aa to win for him the warm regard of Americans in Paris.

Raleigh Standard.

Abuse of the President.

While Northern Whig presses, even those most conservative in their character, continue their abuse of the President for his support of slavery, it does not look well for their Southern allies to denounce him as a supporter of abolition. If justice cannot extort from them expressions of commendation, shame at least should constrain them into silence. They must know that there is not one prominent member of their party in all the Northern States whose recorded votes and sentiments on the subject of slavery will bear comparison before the Southern public with those of Gen. Pierce. Yet these gentleman, while prepared to scout as disunion or secession the idea of dissolving political connection with Northern politicians, attempt to show that Pierce—a more reliable man than any in their own party to be found beyond the Potomac—is unworthy the support or countenance of the Southern people!

To make known to our readers and to such of the Whigs of Georgia as may look into our columns, in what estimate the President is held—not by Northern abolitionists and Sewardites—but by the most liberal minded Whigs of the North, we publish the following sentences, clipped from the Providence *Journal*, of June 13th. The editor is advising with the Legislature of Rhode Island, now in session, as to the means which they should adopt in "retaliation for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." He says:

"The repeal of the fugitive slave law, or rather the amendment of it, so as to place the right of reclaiming fugitive slaves on the same ground as the other rights under the constitution, with no extraordinary process and no reversal of the common rules of criminal law, is unquestionably a legitimate object, *yet of course, impracticable, so long as Gen. Pierce holds the veto power. No direct aggression can be made upon slavery, nothing that slavery now has can be taken from it till we have a new President, and a very different one from the present occupant of the White House.*"

"No direct aggression can be made upon slavery till we have a new President," is a statement which meets us in one form or another in all our anti-slavery exchanges. We publish it for the assurance and satisfaction of the Southern people. We publish it as a sufficient vindication of ourselves against those who have charged us with sacrificing Southern interests in sustaining the President. Lastly, we publish it for the condemnation and confusion of those who are driven by partisan bitterness and political hostility to denounce a President whom every Southernor should sustain and honor.—*Savannah Georgian.*

The Raleigh Star misrepresents the Democracy of this county, when it says Mr. Bragg is held up here as opposed to internal improvements. We believe we have heard every speech made in the county during the canvass, and we have never heard any such positions assigned to Mr. Bragg. We publish the only Democratic paper in the county, and we have never "held him up" as anti-internal improvement in his feelings. On the other hand, we have always heard him "held up" on the ground assumed in his various speeches—that of making such improvements as are consistent with the ability and interest of the State. The Star has either been imposed upon, or else it is attempting to practice an imposition.

Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer.

An American Ship Boarded by a British Steamer.

NEW YORK, June. 24.—The ship Minnesota was boarded, on her passage from Liverpool, by the captain of the British steamer Gladiator, who demanded to see the papers of the ship. The demand having been complied with, the steamer retired. The object of the British commander is unknow.

Arrival of the Canada.—Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, June 21.—The steamer Canada has arrived, with Liverpool advivces to the 10th inst. The Atlantic arrived out on the evening of the 7th.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Cotton—Milligan's Circular reports sales of 72,000 bales during the week, of which 10,000 were for speculation, and 7,000 for export. Orleans fair 5⅞; middling 5¾; Upland fair 6¼; middling 5¼. All qualities have advanced ¼d.

Flour—Western Canal 38.; Ohio 40s.

Corn Yellow 39s.; white 40s.

Consols closed at 91⅛.

Brown & Shipply quote Cotton as follows; middling 5 5-16; uplands 5 3-16. The market opened at considerable advance, but fell off and closed at ⅛ advance for the week.

The Circulars vary as to Breadstuffs; but prices are weaker and transactions small.

Rice dull at 22s 6d for Carolinia common. Rosin 3s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine 41s.

Consuls fluctuated greatly during the day, closing at 90¼ to 90⅜.

THE WAR.—Marshall Arnaud has sent 75,000 Anglo-French troops to the relief of Silistria.

There is nothnig new from the Baltic or the Black Sea.

SECOND DISPATCH.—All interest now centres in the question whether Silistria will be able to hold out until relieved by 75,000 allies, who were to have been there by the 4th of June.

The news from the Baltic and Black Sea presents nothing of interest.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—Political moves are making in Vienna between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Persia. No other news of interest.

ENGLAND.—Lord John Russell has been appointed President of the Council; the Duke of Newcastle, Minister of War, and Sir George Grey colonial Secretary.

Additional Foreign News by the Canada.

BOSTON, June 22.—The steamer Canada arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning Her mails close for the South this afternoon.

CHINA.—The London papers of the 10th contain highly important intelligence from China.

A large body of Imperial troops attacked the foreign residents at Shanghai, but was repulsed with severe loss.

The American and English forces, who had been hastily brought together, then stormed and carried the camp of the Imperialists. They were soon scattered.

The action, though brief in duration, was attended with some loss on the part of the Americans and English. Two men were killed on their side and twelve wounded.

The loss on the side of the Imperialists must have been severe, although it was found impossible to ascertain the number of killed and wounded.

At the last accounts all was quiet at Shanghai.

At Shanghai, April 12th, large purchases had been made in silk; and at Canton, there had been large settlements in tea, and high rates prevail. Opium is declining.

THE EASTERN WAR.—SILISTRIA.—Intense anxiety hangs on the fate of Silistria. The Russians were making desperate efforts to take it, and Marshal St. Arnaud, had sent to relieve it, namely, 24,000 French, 15,000 British, and 30,000 Turks of Omer Pacha's force. The Russians had 70,000 men on the spot, and besieging and assaulting were continued day and night. Advices of the 25th May reported that the fortress might hold out for fifteen days. The commandant, Messa Pasha, says he will *blow up himself and the fortress* rather than surrender.

The headquarters of the allied army was at Varna, and it was calculated that by the 7th of June the Anglo-French force would be at Shumla; thence to Silistria being three days' march, consequently, by the 10th, or say the 15th of June, they would be in the face of the enemy, when a battle must ensue.

There had been considerable fighting elsewhere.

THE BLACK SEA.—A despatch from Admiral Hamelin, dated May 21, states briefly that during the twenty preceding days nothing had been done except cruising about Sebastopol, without meeting with the enemy.

A letter from the Doctor captured in the frigate Tiger says, "the Russians treat the prisoners with great kindness."

THE BALTIC.—Admiral Napier's own division, in leaving Hango Roads, would proceed along the northern coast of the Gulf of Finland to within twenty miles of Helsingfars. Admiral Corry's division, including the French squadron, would cruise off the southern coast until arriving near Cronstadt, when both divisions would unite and anchor in a line across the gulf, thus cutting off the enemy's communication with St. Petersburg by sea.

CHANGE IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY.—Mehemet Kepresli Pasha, recently called from the Government of Adrinople, to be Minister of Marine, is appointed Grand Vizier. He was formerly Turkish Minister at London, and is a Liberal. Halil Pasha succeeds him as Minister of Marine. The change is considered politically important.

GERMANY.—At a conference of eight Governments, recently held at Hamburg, it was unanimously resolved that it is the intention of all the German States to adhere purely and simply to the Convention of April 20, if it be submitted to the Diet. At the same time there was drawn up the basis of a note to Austria and Prussia, if those powers shall further consult the Diet.

The note agrees to defend the Austrian and Prussian territories if menaced by Russia, provided Austria and Prussia will agree to defend Germanic territory with their whole force, instead of their contingencies against invasions. But the German States demand the right to reconsider before engaging in any act of aggression. Bavaria is the negotiating power between the parties.

GREAT BRITAN.—Mr. Hume asked in Parliament if the Government would lay before the House any documents received from the Brtish Consul at Havana, in order to ascertain if the Anti-Slavery decrees were enforced—as within the last three months three cargoes of slaves had been landed in Cuba. Lord John Russell replied that the treaty decree just laid on the table, being dated March the 22d, could not have had practical effects in Cuba at the date Mr. Hume referred to.

On the notice book, is a motion for an inquiry into the seizure of Americans at Falkland Islands.

The London Times has an editorial endeavor to counteract the effect of Kossuth's speech on Polish nationality.

Ten thousand sabres were taken from the Tower of London to equip an equal number of Turkish Cavalry.

ONE DAY LATER.

BOSTON, June 22.—The frigate Desperate arrived at Dantzig on the 7th. After Haugo had been bombarded without success, the fleet then proceeded to Helingsfors.

Sweden has openly declared against Russia and her Minister at St. Petersburg has been recalled.

J. R. Chandler, member of Congress from Philadelphia, rendered assistance to the whig and native coalition in carrying the late election in the consolidated city, but it is said that he will nevertheless be sacrificed to the know-nothings, and will not be nominated for re-election. He is admitted to be a very able and influential whig member of congress, but he is a Roman Catholic, and therefore unworthy the votes which he assisted to procure for Mayor Conrad It will be a sad spectacle to see Mr. Chandler's career brought to a close by an *ism* of whig fostering—to see him fall like the eagle, which

On the shaft that made him die
Espied a feather of his own,
With which he used to soar so high.

Yet it is no more than natural that they who sow proscription should reap intolerance.—*Boston Post.*

A LIVE NOBLEMAN.—We had an amusing story told us concerning the last arrival of the Mexico at Galveston. It appears that among the list of passengers on the manifest, the name of the "Earl of Durham" was legibly recorded. The news quickly spread, and was promptly communicated to the English Consul, who, in the generosity of his nature, at once engaged two rooms for his distinguished countryman at the Tremont, and then proceeded with a carriage to the steamer to convey him to his quarters, when "one gran' mistake" was discovered. The Earl of Durham on the Mexico proved to be a large Durham Bull from Kentucky! The Consul was doing well at last accounts.

The foreign correspondent of the Worcester Palladium writes to the editor as follows:—

"Please tell my friend, Miss Lucy Stone, that I saw in the streets of Constantinople, in yellow slippers and riding straddle on a horse, Kara-Fatma-Haneum, a noble and rich lady of Marah, who solicited and obtained a command in the Turkish volunteer forces. She has under her orders a battalion of 500 wicked-looking Asiatics, equipped like herself. She is about 50 years old, goes veiled in the ordinary manner, but shows her face freely in spite of her veil. One sees by the expression of her countenance that she is made of the right stuff. She will do something."

Railroad Meeting in Wadesboro'.

Pursuant to previous notice, on Saturday, the 17th inst., a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Anson County convened at the Court-house in Wadesboro' for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a Railroad from Wilmington to Charlotte, and thence to some point farther west.

On motion, A. Little, esq., was called to the Chair and N. D. Boggan, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting included all classes of our citizens, who were animated with the same zeal in prospect of the advantages which would arise from the completion of the noble enterprise.

On motion of A. Myers, esq., the chairman appointed the following committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, to wit:

A Myers, S W Cole, P Richardson, J Medley, and E Cason.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was highly entertained by speeches from Gen. A. J. Dargan and T S Ashe, esq.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, the construction of Railroads judiciously located is calculated to develope the resources of our State—to facilitate the transportation of produce to enhance materially the value of our real estate—to improve our social condition—and to confer its advantages alike upon all classes within its influence. We are therefore disposed to avail ourselves of the present favorable opportunity to express our decided approbation for a movement which promises the above results: be it therefore

Resolved, That we approve of the contemplated Road from Wilmington, or from some point on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, to Charlotte, and from thence to Jonesboro, Tennessee, or some western point; and that we are willing to contribute our mite towards its construction.

Resolved, That in viewing the above Road in every sense, as emphatically a State Road, we hereby instruct our members to the next Legislature to use all proper exertions to procure a charter for the same, and to induce that body to subscribe to its stock in the same proportion as it did to the North Carolina Road.

Resolved, that we highly approve of the proposed Railroad Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on the ensuing 4th of July, and that the chairman appoint *one hundred* delegates to represent the views of our citizens in that body; and in addition to the above, all the present meeting is hereby appointed delegates to said Convention.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

H B Hammond, A Myers, W R Leak, A J Dargan, Geo W Little, Thos S Ashe, M Shaw, N D Boggan, W P Kendall, M Ligman, S W Neal, Jas Boggan, Jas C Caraway, L M McLendon, E Cooley, F M Paul, A C Moore, W E Troy, P Richardson, E F Lilly, Joseph P Jones, Jas A Leak, Dr W G Jones, Dr W C Ramsey, J R Hargrave, W C Smith, L D Kirby, R Crump, G W Meacham, H W Deberry, H Hougn, P N Ingram, C Birmingham, E R Liles, J W Cox, Dr Jas W Crawford, J J Cox, M C Long, Jere Henry, John Wall, W F Burns, Joshua Allen, Wm N Parker, Wm Bancum, Riley Diggs, Wm Al'en, J White, J M Knotts, Dr J H Tillman, David Huntley, Duncan Nivin, Alfred Bancum, Wm G Smith, S W Cole, D Carpenter, V Garrett, W J Ledbetter. W C Flake, B D Henry, Jas. Tomlinson, Dr Wm L Terry, Joel Gaddy, Wilson Allen, Harvey Knotts, N M Hubbard, M W Maske, G Spencer, C C Blackwell, H A Crawford, Dr A Myers, Elijah Cason, S Myers, Archibald Niven, Dr C Watkins, Joel Tyson, Dr W S Kendall, B J Dunlap, G W Threadgill, B F Ingram, H J Agee, John Broadaway. D K Pond, Peter May, Jas T Streater, J Grady, Richmond Buchanan, James Curtis, Henry Diggs, J Spencer, Thomas J Polk, Dr J B Cottrell, Joel Rushing, John P Ratcliff, T Hardison, Thomas Golledge, Robt L Steele, Dr Wm Twitty Wm Little, John Tyson, Jr, J Medley, T J Lockhart, W L Ledbetter.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pee Dee Star, and in the Charlotte and Wilmington papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A LITTLE' Ch'm'n.

N. D. BOGGAN, Sec'y.

A SCENE AT MADAM THOUSAUD'S.—Madam Thousaud's elegant bazaar is situated in Portmon Square, London. It contains a gallery of waxworks in which are represented some of the most noted characters of the British Empire. Some of them have an appearance of animation, being moved by clockwork. A visit to that place some years ago, is still fresh in our recollection. The principal attraction at that time was a group representing the recent coronation of Queen Victoria. While examining this triumph of art a laughable incident occurred. A Yankee entered and seemed to be much delighted with these wonders in wax. In a conspicuous place, on a walnut sofa, sat an old good natured Quaker whose attention was evidently directed to the representation of the coronation. The Yankee approached this venerable personage and said in a whining tone, "That (pointing to the coronation) is a nice affair. The Quaker looked steadily without deigning an answer "That is grand, is it not?" again said the speaker in a distinct tone. Still no answer.

"He is probaly deaf," muttered the countryman.

He resolved, however, to make one more effort; he stept still nearer to the man of drab, and yelled out, "Unkle, isn't that splendid?" Not receiving an answer, the Yankee walked away, calling him a "deaf old cuss."

The crowd were convulsed with laughter. He had been trying to converse with the wax representation of William Penn.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MOQUIS.—Some months ago we gave a minute account of an interesting people, called the Moquis, residing in handsomely constructed villages, built upon the tops of several flat mountains, near the centre of the unexplored region between the Colorado and Gila. It appears from the report of Lieut. Whipple's party, that a fearful pestilence has swept the whole nation off the face of the earth. When Lieut Whipple reached the Colorado Chiquito, at a point about 150 miles west of the old Pueblo of Zuni, his guides informed him they were unacquainted with the country beyond, and advised him to seek guides from among the Mosquis, who lived some three hundred miles to the north.—Two of the Zuni guides cheerfully departed for the Moqui country, while the command, with Louis Leroux for a guide, continued on for thirty miles, where it was expected the new guides would meet them.—The Zunians returned to camp alone, bringing the sad intelligence that the whole Mosqui nation had been swept off by the small pox. There are several villages built upon *mesas*, or high table rocks. In one village they found but one woman and a child alive. So great was the mortality, that there were no burials. The dead bodies were thrown from the *mesas*, and lay in putrid heaps about the bases. So great was the stench that the guides nearly perished ere they could get away.

Twilight.

BY FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

There is an evening twilight of the heart,
When its wild passion-waves are lulled to rest,
And the eye sees life's fairy scenes depart,
As fades the day-beam in the rosy west,
'Tis with a nameless feeling of regret,
We gaze upon them as they melt away,
And fondly would we bid them linger yet,
But Hope is round us with her angel-lay,
Hailing afar some happier moonlight hour;
Dear are her whispers still, though lost their earthly power.

In youth, the cheek was crimson'd with her glow
Her smile was loveliest then; her matin-song
Was heaven's own music, and the note of woe
Was all unheard her sunny bowers among.
Life's little world of bliss was newly born;
We knew not, cared not, it was born to die.
Flush'd with the cool breeze and the dews of morn,
With dancing heart we gazed on the pure sky,
And mock'd the passing clouds that dimm'd its blue,
Like our own sorrows then—as fleeting and as few.

And manhood felt her sway too—on the eye
Half realized, her earthly dreams most bright,
Her promised bower of happiness seem'd nigh,
Its days of joys, its vigils of delight;
And though at times might lower the thunder-storm,
And the red lightnings threaten, still the air
Was balmy with her breath, and her loved form,
The rainbow of the heart, was hovering there.
'Tis in life's noontide she is nearest seen,
Her wreath the summer-flower, her robe of summer green.

But though less dazzling in her twilight dress,
There's more of heaven's pure beam about her now;
The angel-smile of tranquil loveliness,
Which the heart worships glowing on her brow,
The smile shall brighten the dim evening star,
That points our destined tomb, nor e'er depart
'Till the faint light of life is fled afar,
And hushed the last deep beating of the heart:
The meteor-bearer of our parting breath,
A moonbeam in the midnight-cloud of death

From the London Times of June 2d.

Pigs and Whalers—The London Times on the Falkland Island Trouble.

Sidney Smith once said that if a new rock were thrown up in an ocean by volcanic or any other agency, it would instantly be taken possession of as a British settlement, that it would have a governor and a deputy-governor appointed to it, a storekeeper and a deputy-storekeeper, a colonial secretary, a chaplain, and a garrison. What he did not say, but what he might have added with perfect propriety, is, that the new "government" would infallibly have proceeded to reveal its political existence by embroiling itself with some similar establishment, or the representative of some other Power, and thus illustrate the glorious and interminable liabilities of the Imperial State. Not many days ago Mr. Gladstone observed in the House of Commons that "if we considered the extended relations of this country, and looked at the arms of British strength encompassing the globe, it must be evident that there was always a chance of war;" but he could hardly have suspected how very pretty an exemplification of this highly comfortable doctrine was close at hand.—Among the "dependencies" of the British Crown is a group of insulated crags termed "the Falkland Islands." The Falkland Islands are not the Auckland Islands, though they were once declared to be, and the mistake was perfectly pardonable. We cannot give the precise latitude of these precious bits of territory, but they are somewhere about Cape Horn, not very far from the antartic Pole, and have nearly the same relation to Patagonia that Madagascar has to Mozambique. If this description should not prove sufficient, the reader can resort to the Great Globe in Leicester square, or some other very comprehensive delineation of the universe, where, upon a careful survey, he may possibly discover these "arms of British strength" laid down in their proper position. As to their use, function or capacity, except as quarreltraps, we can give no kind of account. The last time they were ever heard of was in a squabble with Spain some 60 years ago, and now, if what the American journals state is true, they have turned up again on a very similar occasion.

Of course we have a Governor, Secretary, and so fourth in this important colony; in fact, we are not sure that there is not a Council and a Legislature, though we never heard of any population. However, the "authorities," by whatsoever title they are to be described, decreed and enacted some time ago that any person killing any cattle on the Falkland territory should be liable to a fine of £20 sterling—a resolution which we should think Robinson Crusoe might have made with about the same propriety, seeing that no "persons" except the crew of some belated whaler could ever by any possibility be expected near the place. But a whaler did come, it seems—an American and the captain, *suadente diabolo*, broke the ordinance and killed a pig. On hearing of this accident to their bacon, the "authorities" were furious, and put in motion the machinery of British power. Generally speaking, when any disturbance happens, it is quite sure to be found that no British force is at hand, but in this case there actually was a brig-of-war within reach, and her Majesty's officer commanding in those waters, was forthwith required by the Government of the Falkland Islands, to chase, pursue, and apprehend the delinquent American, and bring both the whaler and her tender into port. This—though it must be understood that we are relating the whole story from an American version—seems positively to have been done; the whaler was fetched away from her snug anchorage, and the captain carried before a magistrate for trial. It was sworn that he had stuck, first and last, 22 pigs, which, at £20 a pig, made a total fine, as we should reckon, of $440, but which, as it is put at £880 in the records of transaction, was perhaps doubled off hand by way of improving the occasion.—The captain stoutly declared that, instead of being near the Falkland Islands at the time deposed, he was off the coast of Patagonia, and this fact, we presume, must have been taken in mitigation, as the original damages were ultimately reduced to £27, being apparently £1 a pig, and £5 over.

All this gives a charming illustration of the purpose to which "British arms of strength encompass the globe;" but unluckily there is something more behind. The Americans also had a ship-of-war in these latitudes, and they looked with as much affection on their whalers as the British authorities did on their pigs. They seem accordingly to have repaired to the Falkland Islands, reversed the capture and reinstated the captain in the command of his vessel.—That the two men-of-war then set to work on their own account and fought a desperate action, costing enormous loss of life, and embroiling two mighty States in a fearful war, is fortunately not recorded, or the pigkilling would have come to a pretty end. As it is, we shall probably have all kinds of representations and claims, with every possible appraisement and adjudication of national rights, independent flags, outrages, indignities, and so fourth. Of course, if our representatives have done wrong, we must make amends, but it is a fine example of what may be accomplished in the way of universal liability.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

June 22—steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt; with 115 bbls. flour.

23—steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

June 23—steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers; with 85 bbls spirits turpentine, 155 do. rosin.

June 24—schr Ellen Randall, Johnston, from Little River, S C, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

25—steamer Evergreen, Creele, from Fayetteville, to W H McRary & Co; with 4 bundles books, 1 box hams, 10 bales yarn, 35 do sheeting, 25 bbls flour, 189 do spirits turpentine.

26—steamer Spray, Price, fm Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

June 22—schr E L B Wales, Little, for New York, by G Harriss; with 50 bbls spirits turpentine, 1,315 do rosin.

steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by W P Elliott.

23—brig James Wakefield, Allen, for Bath, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with 50,000 feet timber, 125,000 feet lumber.

schr Maria Ann, Williams, for Hyde county, by J R Blossom.

schr Araminta, Andrews, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro; with lumber and naval stores.

steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos J Lippitt.

June 23—steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by W H McRary & Co.

schr Julia, Corson, for Philadelphia, by Geo Harriss; with 14 bales yarn, 29 do sheeting, 82 bbls spirits turpentine, 1,260 do rosin.

schr Mary Powell, Davis, for New York, by Geo Harris; with 179 bbls tar, 574 do spirits turpentine, 1,118 do rosin.

24—schr Zulette, Lufkin, for Norfolk, Va, by Wm M Harriss; with 116,000 feet lumber.

schr M E Wells, Terry, for New York, by T C Worth, with naval stores, &c

schr Lucullus, Lufkin, for Boston, by J & D McRrea & Co; with 300 bbls pitch, 81,000 feet lumber

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

June 25—steamer Spray, Price, or Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

26—schr Ellen Randall, Johnson, for Little River, S C, by DeRosset & Brown.

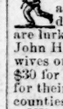
steamer Fairy, Corvell, for Fayetteville, by J E Metts.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES HATS.—The Balance of my stock of Infant's and Misses' Hats of various patterns, including the Coronet, Zerlina, and Bloomer Shapes, will be sold at cost. Great bargains are offered in the articles, call and be convinced at the Emporium.

June 23, 1854 C. MYERS.

WIDE BRIM LEGHORN HATS.—A few dozen on hand—a very desirable Farmer's Hat. For sale at the Emporium. C. MYERS.

$30 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the last of May, three negro men, named HENRY, ELLICK, and SQUIRE. It is not necessary for me to give a description of the said negroes, as I am satisfied they are lurking about the premises of Messrs. Frank. Floyd and John Hill, in the lower end of Robeson county, as they have wives on the plantations of these gentlemen. $10 a piece, or $30 for all of them, will be given for their delivery to me, or for their confinement in the Jail of Robeson or Columbus counties. JOHN FRINK.

Whiteville, Columbus co., June 20th, 1854 42-tf

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1854

Jacob Wessel, Adm'r of John H. Tiedeman, *vs.* the heirs at Law of John H. Tiedeman.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE TO PAY DEBTS

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman are non-residents, and that the personal property belonging to said estate is not sufficient to satisfy the debts of said estate: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said heirs at law to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the real estate be sold, as prayed for in the Petition.

Teste SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23 ($5) 42-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1854.

Henry Rehage, vs. Charles H. Bohnstedt and Wife, Dianah. } Original attachment.

ON motion in open Court, it is ordered that a conditional Judgment be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and seventy one 89-100 dollars, and that the land levied upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Charles H. Bohnstedt and his wife, Dianah, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear, at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered.

Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23d, 1854 ($5) 42-6t

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—June term, 1854.

Abram Weill & Co., *vs.* Her